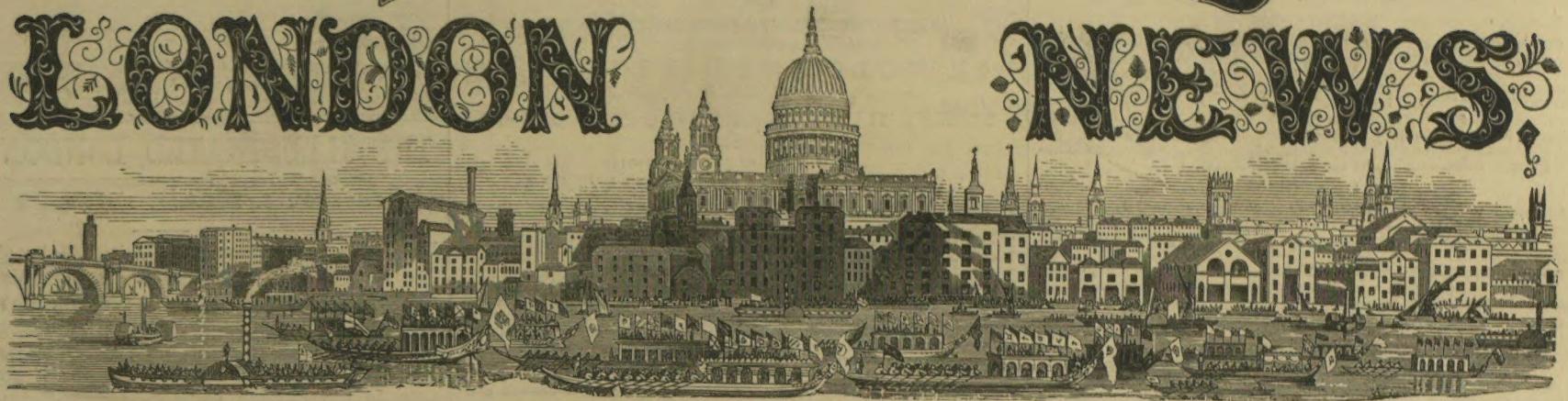


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

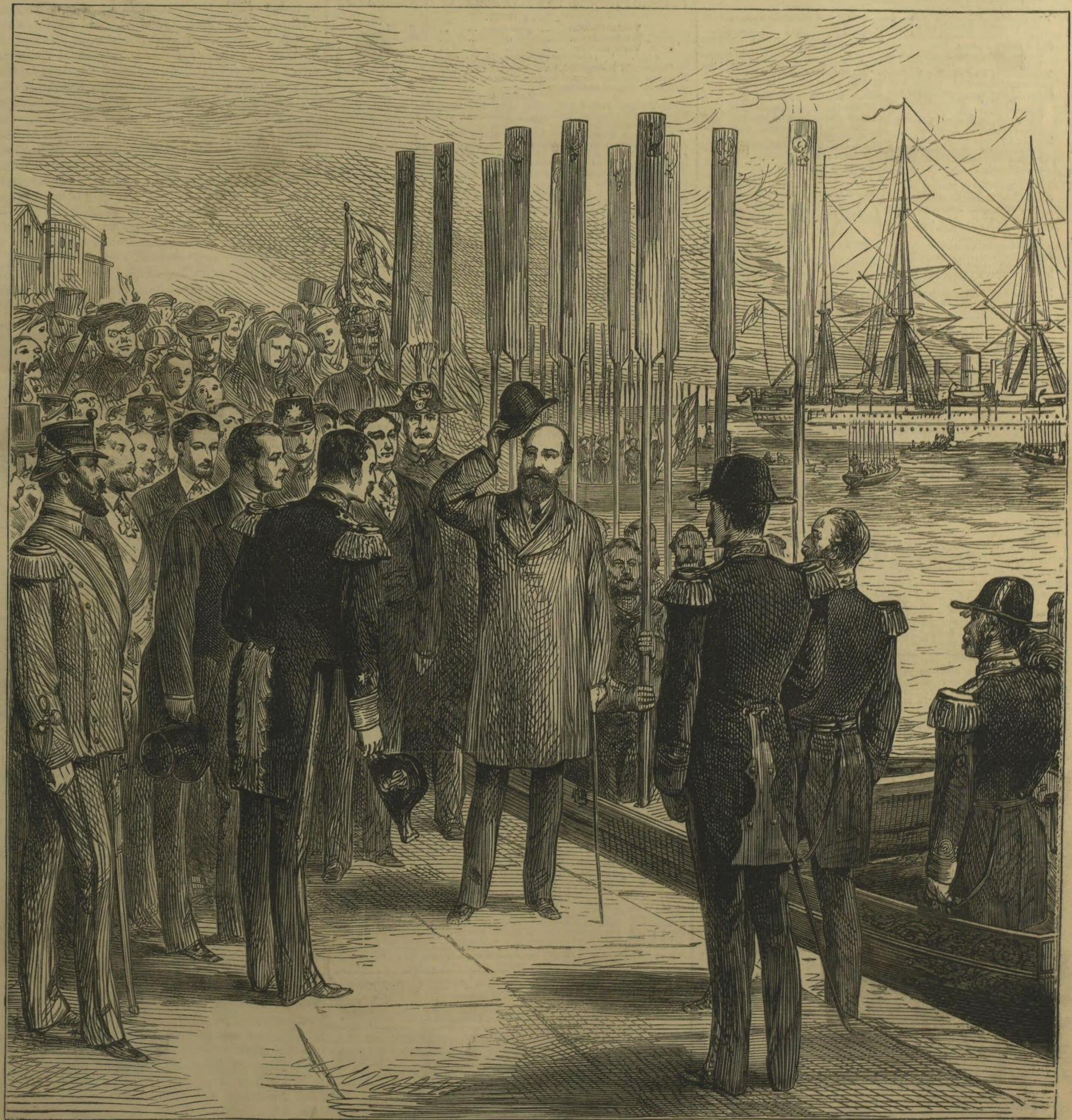


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1891.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } BY POST, 6d.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING BRINDISI FOR H.M.S. SERAPIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On Sept. 13, at the estancia of Las Tres Lagunas, province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, the wife of John A. Watt, Esq., of Meathie, Icaria, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Woodville Lucan, Mrs. Hopton Scott, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Lady Lucy Hicks Beach, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector, Stephen Duke, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., second surviving son of the late Henry Duke, Esq., of Earsley House, Chichester, to Harriet Elizabeth (Lily), only surviving child of the late Thomas and the late Harriet Sophia Mellersher. No cards.

On the 26th ult., at Ardbraccan Church, Meath, Ireland, by the Archibishop of Dublin, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Brownlow, Rector of the Parish, Lord Monteagle, of Brandon, Mount Trenchard, Limerick, to Elizabeth Lutcher, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Meath.

DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., at Caxanga, near Pernambuco, after a very short illness, Mr. Joseph Stubbs, C.E., late of Langley Lodge, Fawley, Hants, aged 29, much regretted by all who knew him. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence, No. 252, Cambridge-road, Cambridge Heath, John Wilson, Esq., in his 67th year, deeply regretted by his family and an extensive circle of friends.

On the 1st inst., at Hersham, Surrey, Lieutenant-General George James, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas James, D.D., sometime Head Master of Rugby School, aged 81.

On the 29th ult., at Llanlovery, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., in the 76th year of his age.

On the 31st ult., at Birnam Villas, Tollington Park, Sarah Francis, the beloved wife of Henry Howell, of Tollington Park, N., and Old-street, City-road, E.C.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. J. B. McCull, 3.15 p.m. Rev. Canon Gregory, 7 p.m. Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rector of Adisham, Kent. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., probably, Very Rev. Dean Stanley. St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Jayne. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. (re-opening), Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head-Master of King's College School; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, Hon. Chaplain to the Queen. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

Cambridge term divides at noon. Races: Streatham November Meeting. Gresham Lecture, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric). Medical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Baillif on Chemistry). Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. T. Huskinson, the president).

TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

The Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day. Liverpool races. West London Scientific Association 8 p.m. (Mr. G. S. Boulger on Cave-hunting). Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Price on the Manora Breakwater at Kurrachee). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Galton on Heredity, &c., in Twins, and a Theory of Heredity; Mr. F. W. Rudler on Anthropology at Bristol).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Latt. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Movement in Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of Air.		Dew Points.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.
Nov. 9	Inches.	°	°	°	°	0-10	°	°
27	29.65	42.2	89.5	91.10	41.3	44.6	E. ESE.	377
28	29.687	45.5	40.7	85.10	43.2	47.8	ENE.	229
29	30.022	44.0	37.6	80.10	42.5	47.8	NE. E.	263
30	29.921	42.1	84.3	76.10	41.5	43.8	ESE. E.	194
31	29.856	43.3	35.7	76	41.5	48.0	ENE. E.	128
1	29.870	42.0	38.5	89.10	37.9	46.3	E. ESE.	270
2	29.849	46.5	44.0	92.10	41.3	50.1	ESE. SSE.	235
								.010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.714 29.854 30.048 29.952 29.882 29.883 29.988

Temperature of Air .. 41.4° 45.5° 45.3° 42.3° 44.8° 44.8° 45.3°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 46.0° 44.1° 42.6° 39.0° 40.9° 42.7° 41.4°

Direction of Wind .. E. NE. E. ESE. E. E. ESE. SSE.

Wind .. Miles. In. °C50 .055 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .010

Temperature of Air .. °F55 59 53 47 52 52 53

Humidity .. %85 88 82 76 71 71 73

Cloud .. 10 20 15 10 12 12 13

Wind .. Miles. In. °C50 .055 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .010

Temperature of Air .. °F55 59 53 47 52 52 53

Humidity .. %85 88 82 76 71 71 73

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Temperature of Air .. °F55 59 53 47 52 52 53

Humidity .. %85 88 82 76 71 71 73

Cloud

trusted for making a response in kind. Accordingly, eight sloops of war, we learn from the American press, are undergoing repairs; the ironclads are "ready for outfit;" and the Navy department hopes that the fleet will be well strengthened by the end of the year. In ordinary circumstances, the world would see in these facts the preliminary stripping of two combatants with a view to immediate conflict. In this case such a conclusion must be held in suspense. It is not within the competency of General Grant to declare war against Spain. Such a step might carry forward his policy, but not necessarily express, on that account, the will of the American people. It will be for the Senate when it meets to discuss and determine the question of peace or war, and it is not at all certain that the views of the Senate will coincide with those of the President.

There must always be danger, however, growing out of any long continuance of so heavy a strain as that which now presses upon the relations of Spain to the United States. Neither country may very seriously intend war in the bellicose demonstration which the Government of each is making. The contraction of the brows, the clenching of the fists, the resolute planting of the feet of two antagonists in the presence of one another are apt enough to beget an excitement in which passion gets the better of reason. It is especially so where nations confront each other. There is almost sure to be stirred a popular ferment at the sight of armed preparations. The cry of "Who's afraid?" drowns the still, small voice of prudence. One thing, however, is morally certain. Spain will have to withdraw from the New World, either because the Cuban insurrection cannot be suppressed, or because the United States will no longer suffer the nuisance of perpetual turmoil to be kept up in her immediate vicinity. Perhaps the Government of Madrid would prefer being coerced by a first-class Foreign Power to being thrust aside by her own rebellious servants. It would seem as if she really had no available choice; and it will be a happy day for her as well as for humanity when she is relieved, by whatever instrumentality, from the responsibility of trying, but failing, to perpetuate her rule in the Island of Cuba.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle on Saturday last, after a three days' visit to the Glassalt Shiel. Her Majesty, on the previous day, received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and of the birth of the Queen's fifteenth granddaughter and twenty-fourth grandchild. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. M'Gregor, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, officiated. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice make daily excursions on Dee Side. The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have dined with the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury has left Balmoral. The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle.

Hallowe'en was not celebrated with the usual festivities at Balmoral, in consequence of the death of one of the Royal servants.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Princess left Sandringham House on Monday for Marlborough House. The Royal children remained at Sandringham. The Princess went to Dover on Tuesday to meet the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra of Denmark. Her Royal Highness returned in the afternoon to Marlborough House, accompanied by her parents and sister. In the evening the Princess, with their Majesties and Princess Thyra, went to the Haymarket Theatre.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The King and Queen of Denmark, accompanied by their youngest daughter, Princess Thyra, arrived at Dover, on Tuesday, from Calais, on board the special steamer Samphire, Captain Goldsack. Their Majesties were received upon their arrival by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge; by the Earl of Roden, designated by the Queen to attend their Majesties as Lord in Waiting; by Earl Sydney, and by the chief naval and military authorities of the district. Before landing the King presented Captain Goldsack with a diamond ring. The pier was lined by the 24th Regiment, the 78th (Ross-shire) Highlanders, and the 104th (Bengal) Fusiliers—the Highlanders furnishing a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Hay and Lieutenant Waugh. Upon the landing the troops presented arms, a Royal salute was fired from the castle, and the bands played the Danish National Anthem. A large concourse of spectators warmly greeted the Royal travellers, and salutes were again fired as the King and Queen and the other Royal personages took their departure from Dover in a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, the manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway. The Duke of Edinburgh travelled with the Royal party as far as Ashford, where he alighted, and proceeded to his residence, Eastwell Park; the train afterwards continuing its course to Charing-cross, where their Majesties were received by Sir Edward Watkin, the chairman of the South-Eastern Company. The King and Queen and Princess Thyra drove, with the Princess of Wales, to Marlborough House. The King visited the Empress Eugénie, on Thursday, at Chiselhurst.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a daughter yesterday (Friday) week, at Eastwell Park. Dr. Arthur Farre, Dr. Wilson Fox, and Dr. George Wilks, of Ashford, were in attendance. The Duke of Edinburgh was present, as was also Mr. Secretary Hardy, in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Telegrams announcing the happy event were immediately dispatched to the Queen, to Clarence House, to the various members of the Royal family, and to the Russian Court, and the park and Tower guns were fired. Daily bulletins announce that her Royal and Imperial Highness has continued to make most favourable progress, and that the infant Princess is well. There was a thanksgiving service on Sunday at the Russian

Chapel, Welbeck-street, for the safe delivery of the Duchess. The Russian Ambassador and the chief members of the Embassy attended the Te Deum in state.

Prince Leopold is, we hear, arranging some Shakespearean readings among his friends at Oxford, to be held at his residence, Wickham House. He has selected "As You Like it" for the first reading. His Royal Highness is one of the vice-presidents of the new Shakespeare Society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury returned to Lambeth Palace from the north on Saturday last.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall, near Sheffield.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and Duchess Saldanha have returned to the Legation, in Gloucester-place, from Littlehampton.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have arrived at Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duchess of Sutherland has returned to Stafford House from Torquay.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke of Richmond has arrived in Belgrave-square from Gordon Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have arrived at Ragley, Warwickshire, from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived in town from Savernake Forest, Marlborough, Wilts.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has arrived at Brighton from Tonbridge Wells.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived at Bretby Park, Burton-on-Trent.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has arrived at the Albany from Milan.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived in town from Knowsley Park.

The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, have arrived in town.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Captain the Hon. James David Drummond, Master of Strathallan, was married to Miss Smythe, eldest daughter of Mr. William Smythe, of Methven, last week, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded silk, trimmed with old point de Venise, a wreath of orange-blossoms, and tulle veil. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The seven bridesmaids wore dresses of white Japanese silk, trimmed with lace and muslin, and crêpe lisse caps, ornamented with white marguerites and purple velvet. Each also wore a crystal heart-shaped locket with a holly-leaf (the Drummond badge) in frosted silver, suspended from a silver chain, the gift of the bridegroom. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. Andrew's, assisted by the Rev. William Blatch. The bride was given away by her father. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left Methven Castle, amid a shower of rice and satin slippers, for Culdees Castle, the seat of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Spiers, to pass the honeymoon. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable.

The marriage of Lord Monteagle and Miss Butcher, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Meath, was solemnised on the 26th ult., at Ardracan church, county of Meath. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances, Augusta, and Eleanor Butcher (sisters of the bride), the Hon. Alice, Frederica, Catherine, and Amy Spring Rice (sisters of the bridegroom), and Miss Garth Marshall. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. G. W. Prothero, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. The bride wore a dress of white silk, a wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle, tulle veil, and diamond cross, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pale blue poplin, trimmed with swansdown, Rubens hats lined with blue and trimmed with white silk and ostrich feathers. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonmacnoise, Rector of the parish, the bride being given away by her father. On leaving the church, which was very prettily decorated by the kind exertions of the Misses Brownlow and other friends, the schoolchildren strewed flowers before the bride. The wedding party then returned to breakfast at Ardracan House, after which the bride and bridegroom left en route for Mount Trenchard, in the county of Limerick.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Cameron, of Lochiel, M.P. for Inverness-shire, and Lady Margaret Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Alderman W. J. R. Cotton, M.P., who next week begins his year of office as Lord Mayor of London, is eldest son of Mr. William Cotton, of Stratford-le-Bow, and was born in the year 1822. He was privately educated, and commenced life in a solicitor's office, but took to mercantile pursuits, and is now a partner in the firm of Messrs. Culverwell, Brooks, and Co., Russia merchants. He is also the owner of extensive and important iron ore mines on the west coast of Norway. In 1866 he was chosen an alderman of London, without going through the usual service as a common councilman. He served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1868-9. He is a magistrate for the city of London and for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford, a member of the Court of Lieutenancy, and a commissioner of inland revenue for Hertfordshire. In 1870 he was elected a member of the first London School Board, when he acted as preliminary chairman; he was re-elected to the present board in 1873. Mr. Alderman Cotton is a member of the court of three important City companies—the Haberdashers, the Turners, and the Saddlers—in the first two of which he has held the highest offices. He is chairman of the new City Club and of the trustees of St. Andrew's Undershaft, and one of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. He is one of the official members of the committee appointed to manage Aske's Charity, and holds the post of president of the City of London Rifle Corps. He is one of the presidents of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, and was one of the principal promoters of the Lancashire and Cheshire Operative Relief Fund. He succeeded the late Mr. William Cubitt, Lord Mayor, as chairman and treasurer of that fund, to which upwards of £520,000 was contributed.

In 1868 Mr. Alderman Cotton unsuccessfully contested Southwark, in the Conservative interest, when, after a canvass of only four days' duration, he polled 2500 votes. He was elected at the head of the poll for the city of London as a Conservative at the last general election, when 8397 votes were

recorded for him, being the largest number of votes ever polled for any candidate at a city of London election. Alderman Cotton married, in 1846, Miss Caroline Richmond Pottinger, daughter of Mr. Charles Pottinger, of Sunderland, by whom he has a numerous family. It may be added that he is the author of a brochure entitled "Smash: a Sketch of the Times," which was published during one of the commercial panics in the City; and he has been an occasional contributor to periodical literature.

The usual ceremony of presenting the new Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor took place at the Lord Chancellor's residence, in Cromwell-road, on Tuesday. The Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, with the City officers of state, accompanied the Lord Mayor Elect. Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., the Common Serjeant, addressed the Lord Chancellor to introduce Mr. Alderman Cotton, and testified his claims to public confidence. The Lord Chancellor made a suitable reply, and pledged the new Lord Mayor in the "loving-cup." In the evening his Lordship entertained a dinner party at the hall of the Haberdashers' Company.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Bishop Claughton, the Chaplain-General to the Forces, preached a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, to the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, who held their annual church parade.

The F company of the 36th Middlesex have competed at Wormwood-scrubs for their annual prizes. First series, £3, Private Cole; £2, Captain Reed; £1 10s., Colour-Sergeant Barter; £1, Private Narraway. Second series, Sergeant Cobb. The company challenge cup, Private Cole. The Butler challenge cup, Colour-Sergeant Barter. An inkstand was won by Captain Reed.

The prizes won at the annual meeting of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) have been presented to the various winners by Major Leighton, the officer commanding the regiment. The principal winner was Private Bridgman, who was at the top of the list in three out of four competitions, and who became thus the fortunate possessor of the challenge cup of the corps, together with a silver salver for the highest aggregate score, a small-bore rifle, and the commanding officer's cup, which is a very handsome trophy. The portrait of a lady, to be nominated by the winner, given and painted by Private Joy, was taken by Private Wyon. The "Black Jack" challenge cup was taken for the second time in succession by Private Boucher, and the "company cup" by Lieutenant Pope, as the representative of B company. A large number of other prizes were presented.

The members and friends of the 26th Kent assembled in large numbers at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of the prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the rifle-ranges during the past year. Brigadier-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., hon. Colonel of the corps, presided.

At the Bromley range the 34th Kent held their prize competition. The winners were—Ladies' silver challenge cup, Colour-Sergeant Wilde; £4 4s., Private Shinhamb; £3 3s., Private Sutherland; £2 2s., Corporal Williams. A recruits' prize was won by Private Slatter; and prizes for best attendance at drill by Colour-Sergeant Wilde, Corporal Williams, and Private Dawson. A match between teams of married and single men resulted in favour of the latter.

Captain Menzies, of the Windsor Great Park Volunteers, has been presented with a handsome testimonial in the shape of a valuable timepiece, subscribed for by the members.

The Eton College Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain E. Warre, went through the manoeuvres of a field-day upon Chobham Ridges last week.

There was a large attendance at the Drill Hall, Portsmouth, the occasion being the distribution of prizes won during the year to the members of the 5th Hants (Portsmouth), by the Mayor of the town. The Mayor congratulated the regiment on the fact that 240 out of 300 had passed through their musketry course, which meant reaching a certain standard of excellence required by Government. The principal prize-winners were Sergeant Dugan, Sergeant Springs, Colour-Sergeant Hatch, Sergeant Murphy, Private W. Cleave, Private Beckervaise, Colour-Sergeant Cantle, Private J. Tandy, 7th Hants, and Sergeant Wakeford, 8th Regiment.

At the Southampton Range, Millbrook, rifle-match took place between twelve members of the 2nd Hants (Southampton) and a like number of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury). The 1st Wilts won the match by 56 points, scoring 652 against 596.

The four companies of the Exeter rifles held their annual competition, at the Warren range, for prizes. The following were the principal winners:—The sergeant major's prizes: £8, Private G. F. Gratwick; £7, Privates J. Beale; £6, Corporal Salter; £5, Private Medway; £4 4s., Corporal Hole; £3 10s., Private R. Murray; £3 3s., Sergeant Green; £3, Lieutenant Fulford; £2 15s., Private Neck; £2 10s., Private Wakelin. Franklin cup and £3 10s., Private Gratwick; £2 5s., Private Scott. Two prizes, presented to civilians, were won by Messrs. Clarke and Finch; and the first prize in the series for recruits was won by Private R. Jago.

The 3rd Battalion Suffolk competed for their annual prizes at Beccles. First series: Challenge cup and £3 3s., Private S. Brady; £2, Bugler Brown. Range prizes were taken by Privates R. Tilney, Brady, and Sergeant Read. Second series: Battalion bugle and £3 3s., Mr. Slater; £2, Mr. Chivers. Range prizes were taken by Privates Balls and Childers.

At the range in Finborough Park the Stowmarket Rifles held their annual contest for prizes. The principal winners were Private S. E. Edwards, Private C. Welb, Sergeant C. Ray, and Private R. Hammond.

The annual prize meeting of the Scarborough Artillery took place at the range of the corps. First series: Challenge cup and £2, Sergeant-Major Fuly; £2, Gunner Bartliff. Second series: Timepiece and £1 10s., Gunner Bartliff. Third series: Drill prizes, Gunner Bartliff and Sergeant-Major Fuly. Fourth series: Bombardier Johnson and Lieutenant Cowper.

The 16th North York held their annual competition at the Pickering range, and the principal winners were Messrs. Cross, R. Pearson, J. Frank, J. Simpson, Scoby, and S. Ward.

The Elcho shield, won by the Irish Eight at Wimbledon, was presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin on Monday, and deposited in the Mansion House.

The Court of the Clothworkers' Company has voted annual grants of ten guineas to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children and the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and one of five guineas to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

The half-yearly muster of the battalions of Grenadier, Fusilier, and Coldstream Guards stationed in London took place, on Wednesday morning, on the parade-ground of the Horse Guards. The inspection was made by Colonel Burnaby, and there were about 3000 men on the ground.



THE NEW LORD MAYOR, MR. ALDERMAN COTTON.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE, LEAVING PORT SAID FOR CAIRO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN ITALY.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Assembly meets to-day, but nothing save a little formal business will be transacted. The real struggle, for which all parties are busily preparing themselves—namely, the question of the *scrutin*—will probably begin on Monday. The victory of the Government is looked upon as almost a foregone conclusion, from the tone of the meetings of the various parties that have been held on the eve of the campaign. The Left appear to be divided on the question of attacking M. Buffet by an interpellation on the general policy of the Government at once, or of putting off such an attack till the Electoral Bill has been discussed. One of the most important measures that will be introduced by the Government, if all goes well, is a new press bill, the discussion of which occupied the Council of Ministers on Monday and Tuesday. The provisions will be very stringent.

M. Gambetta's manifesto, being a thing of last week, would be by now all but forgotten, had it not been for one effect which it has produced—namely, a feeling in the Extreme Radical camp that the young Dictator has abandoned his old friends and gone over to the Moderates, with arms and baggage. His letter, indeed, showed a love of studied moderation, and spoke in favour of conciliation and compromise—things by no means to the taste of those who have been amongst his warmest supporters. At a meeting of the Extreme Left held on Saturday he advocated the discussion of the Electoral Bill in preference to the putting of any interpellation to the Government, and spoke up in favour of the *scrutin de liste*.

On All Souls' Day the cemeteries were, as usual, crowded with the friends and relatives of the dead, bearing wreaths of real and artificial flowers, immortelles, &c., which are deposited as votive offerings on the graves. Père la Chaise was densely crowded, and the surface of the pits into which the remains of the Communists shot down in 1871 were thrust, was completely covered by these floral tributes. A fitting tribute was paid to the memory of men who fell in a better cause at Mars la Tour, where a fine monument was inaugurated to those soldiers who perished in the battles of Vionville and Gravelotte. About six thousand persons gathered to witness the inauguration of the monument, which represents France supporting a wounded soldier, and several patriotic speeches were made.

A severe blow, both actual and moral, has been dealt to the French Navy by the loss of the ironclad Magenta, the flagship of the Mediterranean, which caught fire and was blown up on Sunday morning in Toulon harbour. The fire broke out about one o'clock a.m., in the store-rooms at the stern of the vessel, and rapidly spread, despite all efforts to arrest its progress. An attempt was made to flood the magazines, but it proved unsuccessful, and, to the surprise of the officers of the ship, she blew up at half-past three, setting fire to two other vessels, which, however, were saved. Much astonishment is expressed amongst naval men that measures were not taken to scuttle her at once, lying as she did in the harbour and close alongside the pier; or, at any rate, to have ascertained whether or not the magazines had been flooded. No lives were lost, though Admiral Roze is said to have had a narrow escape, having approached the burning vessel in a little boat at the moment of the explosion, which, as mentioned, was quite unexpected.

Some alarm was aroused in Toulouse and the other towns in the neighbourhood by the rapid rise of the Garonne and the Ariège at the beginning of the week. The waters rose five metres, and the inhabitants of St. Cyprien, fearing a repetition of the terrible floods of last June, promptly abandoned that suburb and took refuge in the upper town. The low-lying districts were again partially inundated, and some little damage was done at Agen and Montauban. The loss would have been greater had it not been for the fact that the houses destroyed by the last flood have not been rebuilt. In the end, the waters subsided as rapidly as they rose, and all danger is over for the present.

M. Rouher has returned to France; and another celebrity of the Empire, M. Emile Ollivier, has emerged from his long retirement, and intends coming forward as a candidate for Var at the next election. M. Janvier de la Motte, an ex-Bonapartist prefect, has challenged the editor of an Angers paper for publishing a list of Bonapartist criminals.

BELGIUM.

The King on Sunday reviewed the Chasseurs-Eclaireurs and Artillery of the Brussels Civic Guard. After a series of manœuvres had been executed the King placed himself at the head of the guard and rode thus to the Boulevard du Régent, where they defiled before his Majesty with enthusiastic acclamations.

ITALY.

Signor Minghetti, the Italian Premier, has been entertained at an electoral banquet at Cologna, in Venetia. He entered into explanations respecting the finances of Italy, and said that the deficit of 1876 would amount to sixteen million lire. If, however, the capital were raised for the new railway works set down in the Budget, and merely the interest provided for, there would be an equilibrium. Future requirements would be met by the increase in the customs receipts and the natural growth of the revenue. The floating debt and the forced currency would still, however, present difficulties. Referring to the visit of the Emperor of Germany, Signor Minghetti said that some people thought it would lead to a change in the ecclesiastical policy of Italy. There was, however, no ground for the supposition. The separation of Church and State was the basis of that policy, and it had hitherto given such good results that there was no reason for altering it. Signor Minghetti's speech was much applauded.

SPAIN.

By order of Don Carlos two of his Generals, Saballs and Doregaray, are, it is stated, to be tried by court-martial for having compromised the Carlist occupation of Catalonia. For the purpose of concentrating their forces in the northern provinces of Spain, the Carlists have entirely withdrawn from the valley of Valmaseda. According to an official despatch received in Madrid from General Martinez Campos, two Carlist battalions have given in their submission and asked to be amnestied in various parts of Catalonia. That province is now considered to be pacified. Carlist advices state that General Perula gained an important victory, on the 23rd ult., near Lumbier, in Navarre. The Royal troops are said to have attacked the Carlist positions at noon with thirty battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and thirty-six guns. The Carlists had only eight guns: they nevertheless completely defeated the enemy, with heavy loss.

SWITZERLAND.

The elections of the National Council were held on Sunday, resulting in no great changes, such new candidates as there were coming forward mostly in places where the representatives declined to present themselves for re-election, on the

ground of advancing age or ill-health. The Liberal majority remains undiminished.

GERMANY.

In the German Parliament, yesterday week, Herr Haenel was elected second Vice-President by 208 against 180 votes. Twenty-eight members deposited blank voting tickets. The House voted a resolution prolonging the powers of the Committee upon the Judicial Bills till the end of the present Parliamentary session.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, yesterday week, Chevalier Chlumecky, the Minister of Commerce, introduced a bill authorising special credits for 1876 for the construction of new railway lines at the expense of the State. The Minister explained the views of the Government respecting a reform of the entire railway system, saying that the principal tasks which lay before the Government consisted of administrative reforms, an inquiry into the amounts yielded by the lines guaranteed by the State, a modification of the traffic regulations, an amalgamation of small unremunerative lines with those of greater extent, the construction of local lines, and the transfer of the management of the railways to the State.

Dissatisfaction has been given to the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet by the introduction of two bills—one for the formal recognition of the Nazarine sect, the other for establishing civil marriages where the Church refuses its sanction.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch left St. Petersburg for Livadia on the 29th ult.

Declared by the Commercial Tribunal of Moscow to be insolvent, four of the directors of the Commerce and Loan Bank of that city have been placed under arrest in their own houses, and the property of some of the other directors has been sold by auction for the benefit of the bank creditors. The failure of the bank is attributed to advances to the extent of 6,000,000 roubles made to Dr. Strousberg, railway contractor, whose failure was recently announced.

An article recently appeared in the official gazette on the subject of Russia's sympathy with the Christian populations in the Herzegovina.

A detailed account of the Russian campaign in Khokand is published by the *Invalid*. The troops were compelled to storm the town of Undidshan, and the fighting on the walls and in the streets is described as most severe. Two guns were captured from the insurgents, and the place was then set on fire. In the various engagements that took place the loss of the Russians was twelve men killed and five officers and forty soldiers wounded. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very heavy.

The expedition under Colonel Sosnovski, which has been travelling in Western China in order to discover a practicable caravan road to Western Siberia, has returned from Pekin by way of Landien and Khami to Saisan.

TURKEY.

The annual festival of the Bairam has been celebrated, all public offices having been closed.

Another memorandum has been issued from Constantinople by the Porte in regard to the recent financial measures. We are also informed by telegram that an Imperial decree has been issued for the creation of bonds for a large amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent, destined for the payment of the half of the coupons which has been made payable in bonds.

There are the usual reports of desultory fighting in Herzegovina, some of which, with the complications between Turkey and Servia on the subject, are mentioned at page 467.

SERVIA.

The Skuptschina yesterday week voted a resolution enacting that officials inscribed on the rolls of the Landwehr must also be enrolled in the army on active duty. A decree of Prince Milan was afterwards read adjourning the House for a month, at the express wish of the members.

AMERICA.

Decisive victories have been achieved by the Republican party in the State elections for New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. In New Jersey, where there was no election of State officers, the Republicans have gained a majority in the Legislature. In Mississippi and Maryland Democratic candidates have been elected.

A telegram received by the *Daily News* states that a run began last Saturday on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco, and that the bank stopped on Monday. The bank declares itself solvent, but fixes no time for resuming payment.

It is telegraphed from Philadelphia to the *Times* that Minister Cushing, at Madrid, has handed to the Spanish Government an American note on Cuban affairs. A Government announcement withholds the exact terms of the note, but says that they may be inferred from the President's views.

CANADA.

The Governor-General, replying to a address of the Ottawa Corporation, last week, expressed satisfaction at the increased interest taken in England in the affairs of the Dominion, and the pride of the English people at the public spirit and enterprise shown by the Canadians. His Excellency hopes that the experience he has acquired and the more intimate knowledge and abilities of public men in Canada will enable him more efficiently to discharge the duties of his office.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister, is making a tour in the provinces to inspect the Intercolonial Railway, which has been just completed.

INDIA.

The Indian Viceroy has reached Bombay to await the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Lord Northbrook met with a brilliant reception. On the arrival of the Prince at Bombay, every fort and cantonment throughout India is to fire a Royal salute, directly the news is announced by telegraph.

AUSTRALIA.

To meet a deficit of £340,000 in the Victoria Budget, the McCulloch Ministry propose the institution of an income-tax and taxation of landed property, banks, and insurance companies. On the other hand, Customs duties to the amount of £100,000 are to be remitted.

The *Gazette* contains the text of a general convention between Great Britain and Tunis, signed on July 19.

We learn from Cairo that the Egyptian troops have entered Abyssinia, and that the King's forces retreated before them without offering any resistance.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Guatemala has invited the other Central American Republics to form a Federal Union.

Louis Charles Alphonse Savary, Marquis of Lancosme, the father of the French Peerage, has just died, at the age of ninety-nine.

By a Parliamentary document recently issued it appears that on March 31, 1874, the debt in India and in England of the Government of India amounted to £107,534,907, and the obligations to £14,649,117, making £122,184,024.

It is reported from the west coast of Africa that the Ashantees and Djuabins are at war, and that messengers from both tribes are at Cape Coast Castle awaiting the return of the Governor from Accra.

It is under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres to portion out in small farm-plots some thirteen thousand square leagues of Government lands in the south and west, and to sell them at cheap rates and under favourable conditions to agricultural emigrants.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company for the past year states that a discussion of the matters involved in the negotiations with the Canadian Government for the purchase of the bulk of their lands would be inexpedient at the present moment. An interim dividend of 8s. per share is recommended.

The Queen has appointed William Alexander Parker, Esq. (late Chief Justice of the Island of St. Helena), to be Chief Justice of the Colony of British Honduras; and her Majesty has sanctioned the appointment of Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies.

Beginning with Monday next, no payment in money of the postage of letters addressed to foreign countries or British colonies will be allowed. In every case where prepayment is desired, postage-stamps must be affixed to the letters. This regulation is necessary to enable this department to comply with one of the conditions of the Postal Union Treaty, and to prevent prepaid letters from being treated and charged as unpaid letters at the place of destination.

General Schenck writes to the papers that he has been in correspondence with the United States Government on the subject of the sale by persons in this country of degrees or diplomas purporting to be conferred by certain American colleges and universities. He incloses two letters from the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respecting two institutions called "The Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery" and "The Livingston University of America," and it appears from these letters that there are no such institutions in existence.

In the official report of operations against the Congo pirates, Commodore Hewett remarks that all attempts to bring the landing-party into personal contact with the pirates failed; but, as three gun-boats ascended creeks and made an unexpected attack upon the savages in their remotest habitations, he thinks the moral effect produced on them will prevent a repetition of outrages, at all events for some time to come. The Commodore held a palaver with some of the native Kings seventy miles from the mouth of the river, and their Majesties expressed satisfaction at the Congo being opened up for trade.

The Academy states that the trial of the ringleaders in the recent attack on the Palestine Exploring Expedition has been held at Acca. The result is the imprisonment for various terms of the men arrested. Ali Agha Allan, the cause of the whole trouble, is in prison for four months. The pecuniary claims made by Mr. Consul Moore, who managed the case by direction of the Foreign Office, are not yet adjusted. Lieutenant Conder has brought home with him a large quantity of material for the great map of Palestine, and office work will be carried on at home just as well as in Syria. The check to the survey, therefore, will be no more than the three months which have passed since the attack. It is satisfactory to add that the health of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener appears perfectly restored.

ACCIDENTS.

On Tuesday morning an omnibus, whilst passing over the tramway at the junction of High-street, Camden-town, with the Hampstead-road, was overturned through one of the wheels having been wrenched off, and many of the passengers, twenty-six in all, were injured.

An explosion occurred in High Holborn on Wednesday evening. Mr. George Gardener, an optician, residing at 244, High Holborn, was engaged, in company with another gentleman, in experimentalising with certain gaseous bodies, when an explosion took place, blowing out the windows and destroying every article of furniture in the room. Mr. Gardener was found lying in one corner of the room in an insensible condition. His clothes were blown to pieces. He was removed to King's College Hospital.

The Pantheon, a large warehouse in Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester, stored with furniture and valuables, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last; and on Monday Messrs. Catterall's cotton-spinning mills at Preston and the granary of Huntingtower flour-mill were burnt.

The John Pascal, a new ship of 1470 tons, was burned while on her voyage from Calcutta to New York.

Two vessels have been wrecked, with loss of life and terrible sufferings to some of the survivors, off the Scilly Isles—one a Russian steamer, the Aksai, from Cardiff to Odessa, the other, the Catherine Griffiths, from Sunderland, coal-laden, for Rio.

The report of the court of inquiry held at Southampton into the stranding of the Royal Mail Company's steamer Boyne has been issued. The court attributed the loss of the Boyne solely to neglect in not using the lead more frequently when approaching Ushant in thick weather, but praised the conduct of Captain Macauley under such trying circumstances after the disaster, and expressed their admiration of the masterly and seaman-like manner in which the boats and their crews were handled, which showed the perfect and thorough discipline of the ship.

It is proposed to raise a memorial to the late Commodore Gedenough, and the initiative is being taken by a number of friends and admirers of the deceased officer.

Mr. Edward Gibbon was on Tuesday unanimously appointed deputy chairman of the Kirkdale (Liverpool) Quarter Sessions in the place of the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., whose Parliamentary duties have compelled him to resign the position.

A view of the Signal Pagoda at Rangoon, British Burmah, was given among our illustrations a fortnight ago. It ought to have been acknowledged that we were indebted to an esteemed correspondent, Captain H. G. Robley, of the 91st (Princess Louise's) Argyllshire Highlanders, for the sketch from which that Engraving was drawn.

Sir Richard Baggallay, Q.C., her Majesty's Attorney-General, and M.P. for Mid-Surrey, presided last Saturday evening at the annual meeting of the Richmond Cricket Club, and explained the circumstances of his retirement from the House of Commons, consequent upon his appointment as Judge of the New Court of Appeal.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, William Ranken Calvert, Curate, to be Rector of Ashtead.
 Arnold, H. F. J. C.; Vicar of St. Philip and St. James's, Neston, Wilts.
 Awdry, Charles Hill, Vicar of Seagry; Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
 Baxter, T. P. N.; Rural Dean of Grimsby, No. 1.
 Bevan, Henry Bailey; Perpetual Curate of Tretower, Breconshire.
 Bone, William, of Twyn, Hertford; Domestic Chaplain to Earl Cowper.
 Bowden, J.; Rector of Ardingly, Sussex.
 Bullen, William Crofts; Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool.
 Davies, A. W.; Rector of Onehouse, Suffolk.
 Eld, Francis John, Rector of Spetchley; Rector of Warndon.
 Fitz-Wygram, Fitzroy James; Rural Dean of Hampton.
 Fletcher, D.; Vicar of Alerby.
 Freer, H. L.; Vicar of Cudham, Kent.
 Grayston, A. C.; Rector of Cottered, Herts.
 Heathcote, Evelyn Dawsonne; Rector of Layton.
 Jones, James; Vicar of Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire.
 MacLagan, William Dalrymple; Rural Dean of Kensington.
 McCormick, Joseph, Vicar of Hull; Rural Dean of Hull.
 Monro, R.; Vicar of Christ Church, Everton, Liverpool.
 Palmer, George T., Rector of Newington; Rural Dean of Newington.
 Price, Rees William, Curate of Clydye, Pembrokeshire; Vicar of Clydye.
 Rees, George; Vicar of Llandiblio, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.
 Robertson, Archibald; Minister of St. Saviour's, Lambeth-road, Brixton.
 Sandford, W. Wingfield; Vicar of Chesterton.
 Shadwell, J.; Rector of Slinfold, Sussex.
 Todd, George Augustus; Vicar of Studley.
 Wilkinson, H.; Rector of Otley, Suffolk.
 Williams, Lewis; Vicar of Trelech-ar-Bettws, Carmarthenshire.
 Williams, R.; Vicar of Llanerchaeron and Vicar of Dihewyd, Cardiganshire, united therewith.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has resumed his attendance at London House, to receive his clergy and others, on Mondays.

In the course of a sermon, on Sunday, the Bishop of Chichester passed an eloquent eulogium on the late Dr. Hook, whom he characterised as the greatest of England's Deans.

The Bishop of Oxford presided at an influential meeting at Slough, on Thursday week, for the purpose of rebuilding and enlarging the parish church, towards which a sum of £3200 has been already promised.

On Monday the Bishop of Gloucester consecrated a new church at Badminton, which has been erected at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort, in order to receive the monument of the first Duke, removed thither from St. George's, Windsor.

Last week the Bishop of Exeter laid the foundation-stone of St. Jude's Church, which is intended to serve a new parish to be taken out of that of St. Charles's, Plymouth. The new district will have a population of 4000, leaving still 10,000 to the mother church.

In a sermon, on Monday, at Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of All Saints' Day, Dean Stanley passed an eloquent eulogium on the character of the late Commodore Goodenough, who had been brought up in Westminster School, and was the son of one of its head masters.

The Master of the Temple, Dr. Vaughan, began his Greek Testament readings, on Tuesday, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Middle Temple Lecture-Room, and will continue them every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday during the law Term. These readings are open to the public.

The annual general meeting and election of annuitants and orphans to the benefits of the Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution took place, last Saturday, at the National Society's rooms, the Sanctuary, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. R. Wild.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Oxford opened a new church at West Wycombe Park, Buckinghamshire, on the property of Lady Dashwood, through whose liberality the building has been erected. It has been constructed for the convenience of the inhabitants of West Wycombe.

The ancient parish church of St. Mary, at Cranborne, in Dorsetshire, having been partly closed for some time, has been reopened, the chancel and vestry having been rebuilt, and an organ-chamber added, under the direction of Mr. D. Brandon, at the expense of the Marquis of Salisbury, patron of the living.

At the Devon and Cornwall diocesan conference on Wednesday Earl Fortescue protested against the present condition of the training colleges, whose pupils, he alleged, drawn almost exclusively from the wage-earning classes, were brought up at too extravagant a cost. On the motion of the noble Earl, it was resolved to take steps with a view to make the colleges more extensively useful.

The Rev. James Ormiston, who has resigned the charge of St. David's, Holloway, after upwards of nine years' tenure, was on Monday presented with an affectionate address from his late flock, accompanied with an elegant silver épergne, Mrs. Ormiston being presented with a sewing-machine. Mr. Ormiston also received from the day schools a Russian leather dressing-case; from the Sunday schools a walnut stationery-case; and from the Orange Lodge a morocco album containing the portraits of the members, among whom are twelve clergymen.

Nearly eighteen months since the parish church of Ayott, St. Peter, near Welwyn, in Herts, was struck by lightning and burnt down. On Tuesday week the Bishop of Rochester consecrated the new church for the parish, and preached the sermon afterwards. Mr. Robinson (of the firm of Messrs. Coutts and Co.), a large contributor to the new church, residing near, entertained a party of ninety at luncheon, including the Bishop of the diocese and the Hon. Mrs. Cloughton, Earl and Countess Cowper, and many of the surrounding gentry and visitors from London and elsewhere.

The church of Graffham, in Sussex, was reopened, on Tuesday, as a memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce, who often preached there. The sermon on this occasion was by Canon Liddon, who spoke for upwards of an hour. He entered into some explanation of the personal qualities of Dr. Wilberforce from an intimate knowledge of him during twenty years, and in vigorous language criticised the objections of those who with a slight knowledge assumed to describe the Bishop. At a luncheon, which was subsequently given by Mr. Reginald Wilberforce, the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke in the warmest terms of the character and influence of the late Bishop.

In his charge to the clergy, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday week, the Bishop of London touched upon the progress made by the Church in the diocese during the past four years, and referred to the difficulties in the way of that progress, especially advertizing to infidelity, religious "excitement," and the adoption of auricular confession by some ministers. His Lordship mentioned, as one of the main difficulties, the development of a party within the Church who were endeavouring to undo the work of the Reformation; and, in approving of the Public Worship Regulation Act of last year, he said it had become evident that something must be done to restore the lapsed discipline of the Church.

On Sunday last the parish church of Clapham, situate on Clapham-common, was reopened for Divine service, after having been closed for three months, during extensive alterations on the ground floor. This church was one of the

last in the more popular suburbs of London to retain a canopied and lofty three-decker and high pews. Built in 1775, it was one of the best examples of the style of architecture of that period. The interior, severe and classical Corinthian, in good foreign oak, has, however, been most successfully treated by the architect, Mr. Blomfield. The top panels of the pews have been removed, the pulpit placed on the north side, and a handsome chancel thrown out 20 ft. from the apse, the floor of which has been raised. The chancel pavement is of antique mosaic and white marble. There were large congregations at the opening services, both morning and evening, the Bishops of Winchester and Guildford being present. The Rector, the Rev. F. W. A. Bowyer, was warmly congratulated upon the successful result which he, with his committee, had effected.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. T. E. Holland, Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, has been elected to a Professor-Fellowship at All Souls'; and Mr. R. E. Prothero, commoner of Balliol, has been elected to the vacant fellowship.

Professor Ruskin has returned to Oxford, and on Tuesday gave the first of a series of twelve lectures on "The Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds." The lecture-theatre at the museum was very full, Prince Leopold being present.

At Brasenose T. Crick (scholar) and W. E. Tennant (Bible clerk) have been appointed to Hulmeian Exhibitions of £135 per annum (with £20 worth of books), tenable for four years, on the nomination of the Dean of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury in Lancashire.

The two prizes offered to unattached students by a non-resident Fellow of a college have been awarded as follows:—The prize value £20 to Mr. G. Rayson; the prize value £10 to Mr. G. Crowther.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Samuel George Phear, D.D., Master of Emmanuel, was on Thursday morning unanimously re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. This is Dr. Phear's second year of office.

A memorial in the form of a bust is to be erected to the late Professor Selwyn in the Divinity School. It was decided at a meeting at St. John's College, held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor, to invite contributions from friends of the late Professor.

Mr. Griffith Jones Griffiths, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Christ's College.

On Saturday night Professor Dewar, who has recently been appointed to the Jacksonian chair, was presented by the members of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, where he had been professor of chemistry, and by a number of other friends, with a valuable piece of plate.

Dr. John Storrar has been re-elected the representative of London University on the general medical council.

Yesterday week the half-yearly meeting of the Edinburgh University Council was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh—Principal Sir Alexander Grant presiding. On the motion of the Rev. Sir Henry W. Moncreiff, seconded by Sheriff Lee, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, of the St. Augustine Congregational Church, Edinburgh, was re-elected assessor to represent the Council in the University Court for the next four years. Professor Blackie then gave in the report of the committee on the Celtic Chair. It appeared that the amount which had been subscribed for the Chair was about £6800, of which £3460 had been realised. In speaking to the report, the Professor said that the fund had gone on steadily increasing during the summer months, and it had now reached a point which rendered the realisation of the scheme of the council a matter of certainty. In carrying out the instructions of the committee, he had delivered public addresses in favour of the scheme during the summer in London, in Oxford, in Birmingham, and many other places. Among the subscriptions from the colonies they would find £100 from the Highlanders of Auckland, New Zealand. Meetings had been held in Otago and Dunedin, and committees appointed to collect contributions in aid of the fund. On the motion of Mr. Taylor Innes, advocate, seconded by the Rev. Professor Macgregor, the report was unanimously adopted. On Monday Sir Alexander Grant gave an eloquent address to a large assemblage of students.—The winter session of the Medical School was also opened, when Mr. Chiene delivered the opening address.—Professor Blackie, being interrupted in his opening address to his senior Greek class on Tuesday, admonished his students, and ordered the expulsion of some of the noisiest. This failing to restore order, the Professor closed his book and left the hall.

The winter session of Glasgow University was opened on Tuesday, when Principal Caird delivered an address to the students on the progressiveness of the sciences. He pointed out the advantages to be gained by a course of study in a University, because there the young mind came in contact with those whose whole lives were devoted to special subjects. Outsiders, he remarked, said not much had ever come of metaphysics; but was not the history of speculative thought a record of English advancement? and there was a strange irony in the fact that there was a certain school which made it the business of philosophy to prove that itself was an impossibility—that the necessary limits of human thought precluded all knowledge of the super-sensible, and that the attempt to grasp absolute truth was a delirium and a dream. Such statements sounded plausible to the popular ear, but it was not difficult to prove their fallaciousness and superficiality. The plain unsophisticated observer was not a competent judge whether philosophy was advancing or not. Philosophy was not expected to make its results palpable to the ordinary and unscientific mind—to stand and be judged by the generalisation of common ignorance, which was designated "common sense." If they would estimate the true value and solid results of philosophy they should begin by brushing off the foreign and parasitical element, and if they did so they would find that philosophy could justly claim to be progressive.

The University of St. Andrews was opened for the session on Tuesday afternoon by an address from Principal Shairp. There was a good attendance of students and the general public. The Principal dwelt at considerable length upon the proposed chairs of education, and traced minutely the various steps taken by the senatus of Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities in that direction.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., and Mr. W. K. Gray were nominated for the Lord Reectorship of Aberdeen University by the students on Tuesday.

The committee of the University College for Wales, at Aberystwith, has received £250 from the Mold Eisteddfod; also £2500 to be invested for a professorship of Natural Science. The donor is Mr. Henry Parnall. They have also secured for this professorship the services of Mr. F. W. Rudler.

At King's College, London, Mr. Norman Dalton, Mr. Denis McDonnell, and Mr. Frederic Harvey Norvill have obtained

the Warneford Entrance Scholarships of £25 a year each, and tenable for three years; Mr. J. Frederick Silk, a new student, the science exhibition given by the Clothworkers' Company, of £25 a year, for two years; and Mr. T. Furze Clarke has obtained the First Warneford prize of £20, and Mr. W. H. Blomfield and Mr. E. A. Snell, Warneford prizes of £10 each.

Last week the Bishop of Chichester dedicated the crypt of the chapel of St. Nicholas College, Lancing, which will henceforth, during the building of the upper portion of the chapel, be used by the scholars in lieu of their present chapel.

During the summer applications were invited by the Agent-General for South Australia, by advertisement, from gentlemen duly qualified to fill two professorships at the Adelaide University. For the purpose of making the selection a board was appointed by the Council of the University, composed of Dr. Henry W. Acland, Professor Thomas H. Huxley, Professor P. G. Tait; J. Todhunter, Esq., St. John's College, Cambridge; Sir James Ferguson, Bart., late Governor of South Australia; and Francis S. Dutton, Esq., the Agent-General for South Australia. Many applications of a high class were sent in. After most careful examination of these applications, the following selection has now been made:—Ralph Tate, Esq., to be Professor of Natural Science; and Horace Lamb, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Professor of Mathematics. These selections were unanimous.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The educational year of the Incorporated Law Society began on Thursday.

There are fine shows of chrysanthemums in the Inner and Middle Temple gardens.

Cardinal McCloskey, the newly-appointed American Cardinal, has arrived in London.

The Great Eastern Railway Company opened its new passenger terminus at Liverpool-street on Monday. The Bishopsgate terminus is to be used as a goods dépôt.

The opening meeting of the Geological Society for the season was held at the society's rooms, at Burlington House, on Wednesday evening. The president, Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S., occupied the chair.

The Epping Forest Commissioners have held sittings for the purpose of considering the several schemes of disafforestation and the preservation of the waste lands as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the people. Twenty-one schemes have been laid before the Commission.

At the last of the series of meetings of the Turkish bondholders, held on Monday, Mr. Bennoch, the chairman, concluded a résumé of Turkish affairs by saying that when bondholders are willing to act justly and equitably to an unfortunate debtor there is every reason to believe that a modus vivendi will be found satisfactory to all parties, provided the Governments do their duty and support them.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to consider the desirability of furnishing a peal of bells and chimes to St. Paul's. On the proposal of Canon Gregory it was finally agreed to form a committee, to consist of the Lord Mayor, the Dean of St. Paul's, Canon Gregory himself, Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., Mr. Cazenove, and Dr. Stainer, to receive subscriptions and generally to take charge of the matter.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 82,424, of whom 34,470 were in workhouses and 47,954 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease respectively of 8694, 15,875, and 20,902. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 716, of whom 482 were men, 198 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

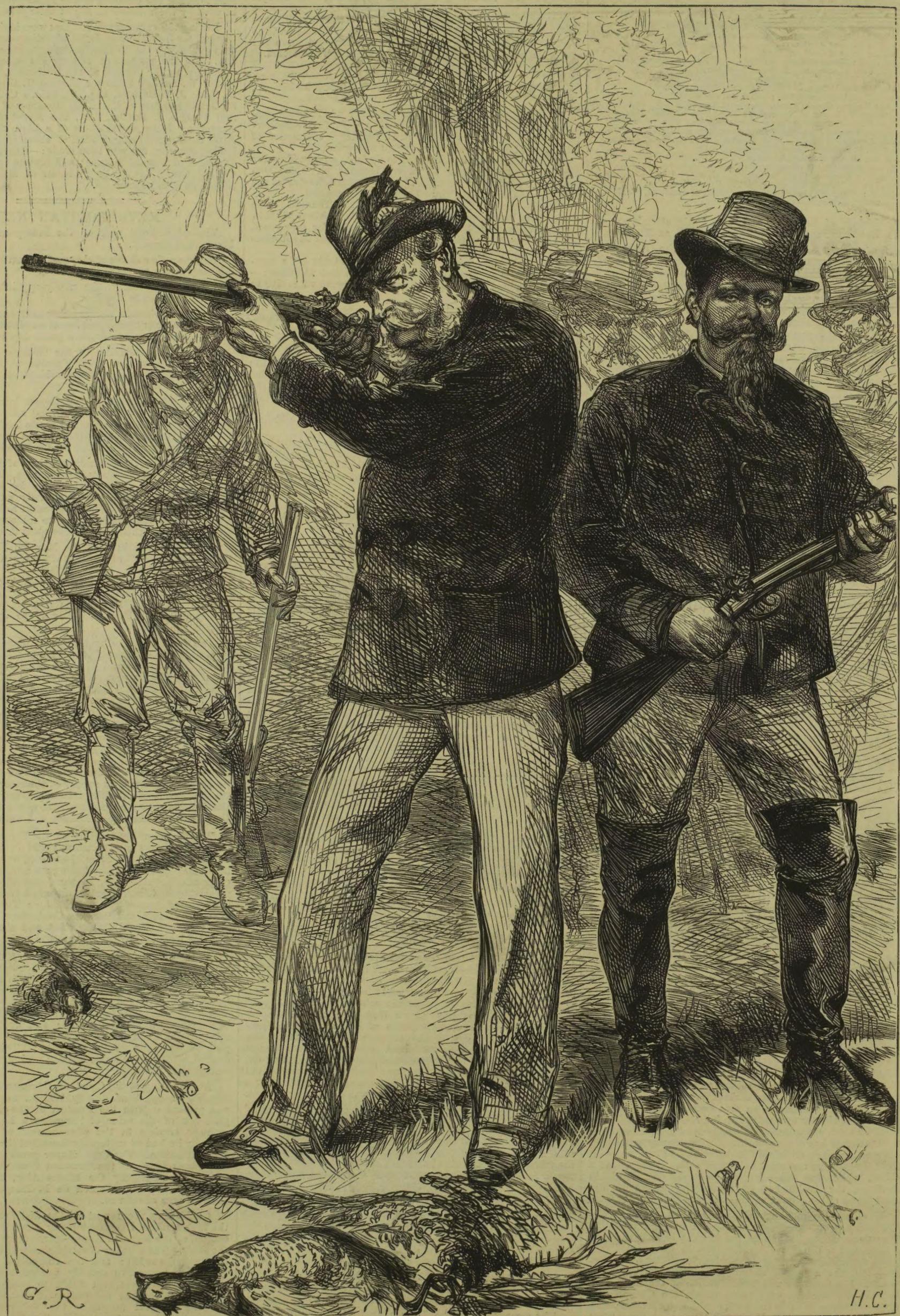
At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week—Colonel Sir James Hogg, M.P., in the chair—the report of the works committee was presented, in which the introduction of a bill into Parliament for amending the Acts for regulating the water supply of the metropolis was advised. On the motion of Mr. Richardson, the matter was referred to the Parliamentary committee, with power to confer with the Corporation of the city of London and the water companies.

The first monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club after the summer and autumnal recess was held in Salisbury-square on Monday evening. The subject fixed for consideration was introduced by Dr. Voelcker, the president for the year—"Root crops as affected by soil, manure, and climate."—Under the presidency of Lord Hampton, a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held on Tuesday, at which the questions of local taxation, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, the Agricultural Children Act, and the constitution and areas of local authorities, formed the topics of discussion.

At the first annual general meeting of the New Civil Service Co-operation (Limited), last Saturday, there was much excitement, and many conflicting motions and questions were put. Sir Cecil Beaton, the chairman, explained that the board had resolved to prohibit the use of proxies for voting, a statement which was received with loud cheers. The report was received, but not adopted; and five shareholders were appointed as a committee to inquire into the formation and past management of the company. This amendment was carried, with only one dissentient; and Sir C. Beaton at once retired from the chair.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Sir George Biddell Airy, K.C.B., the Astronomer Royal, was presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, in recognition of his eminent services in the advancement of practical science, whereby he had so materially benefited the cause of commerce and civilisation. The Lord Mayor presided, and there was a large assemblage of the Common Council. Sir George Airy was accompanied by the Misses Airy, his daughters; Dr. Hooker, C.B.; Mr. Warren de la Rue, F.R.S.; and many eminent men of science.

On Monday the report of the distribution committee of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was laid before the council at the Mansion House—Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., in the chair. The number of establishments applying for a share in the fund was 121; and the committee recommended that £22,945 be granted to seventy general and special hospitals and four institutions, and £2531 to forty-seven dispensaries. The motion for the acceptance of the report was adopted. To the general hospitals the following amounts were awarded:—Charing Cross, £797; the French Hospital, £103; the German Hospital, £604; Great Northern, £302; King's College, £1268; London Hospital, £2416; Metropolitan Free, £280; Poplar, £314; Royal Free, £531; St. George's, £2175; St. John and Elizabeth, £151; St. Mary's, £954; Seamen's, £845; the Middlesex, £1752; University College, £930; Westminster, £338; Westminster, £725.



THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN ITALY: THE LAST BATTUE OF THE SHOOTING PARTY AT MONZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



OPERATIC COMPANY ON BOARD THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER SUMATRA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS EN ROUTE TO INDIA.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I thoroughly agree with a writer in the *Pall Mall* this week that a daily newspaper is not a place in which to hold religious controversies, and that it is particularly objectionable to have to take one's tea and toast at breakfast to the accompaniment of a string of appalling maledictions pronounced, or not pronounced, in bygone times by popes or prelates. Happily, my pursuit is not the *odious theologicum*, but the study of humane letters. Thus, I may just hint that the absolutely horrifying "anatomical curse" quoted by a correspondent of the *Times* a few days since, and said to have been fulminated by a Romanist Bishop in the United States in 1837, is only a clumsy paraphrase of the cleverly wicked parody of an ecclesiastical anathema which, in the twelfth chapter of the second volume of "Tristram Shandy," Dr. Slop fulminates against Obadiah. Sterne professes to have obtained the Latin original, as issued by "Ernulphus the Bishop" from the ledger-book of Rochester Cathedral; but we all know what the "professions" of the irreverend Laurence Sterne was worth. The cynicism of the burlesque is, however, relieved by the one touch of nature which follows it. "He is cursed," cries Dr. Slop conclusively of Obadiah. "I am sorry for it," quoth my Uncle Toby. It would be best, perhaps, to be of the Christian opinion of Captain Shandy, and refrain from cursing anybody.

That always entertaining *Pall Mall*, in a recent "occasional note," affords me, likewise, the opportunity of putting a tiny note and query. My contemporary mentions that, at a late examination of the native students at the Madras College, they were asked to explain the meaning of the idiomatic phrase, "to set the Thames on fire." The definitions given were amusingly various. "To set fire to the ships that lie at anchor in the Thames;" "to fire the cannon in the fleets anchored at the mouth of the Thames;" "to sail over the Thames." Such were a few of the least absurd of the explanations offered. So much for the note. Now for the query. Setting aside "the poor Indian, whose untutored mind" is slow to comprehend English colloquialisms, how many of us, who are to the manner born, know the real meaning of the locution, "to set the Thames on fire"? Do you? Do I? There is a well-known etymological solution of the mystery; but it fails to afford any clue as to why the Thames, above all other rivers, should be set alight. I have just an inkling of what may possibly be the origin of the saying in the fact that in the year 1814 Lord Thurlow—a son or grandson of the great Law Lord—published a short poem, full of ludicrous hyperbole, in which, alluding to the illumination of the craft on the river in honour of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to London, and apostrophising the Prince Regent, his Lordship complimented his Royal Highness with having "set the Thames on fire." I have forgotten the contextual line; but Lord Thurlow's poem was mercilessly quizzed in the *Literary Pantheon*; and some of my readers may possess a set of that defunct periodical. Of course, if it can be proved that "setting the Thames" on fire was an expression that had been made use of prior to the appearance of Lord Thurlow's poem, my surmise goes for nothing.

Mem: I have actually and visually seen "the Thames on fire." It was on returning from a dinner at Greenwich in 1860-1. A terrible conflagration had broken out at some jute warehouses close to London Bridge. The flames spread to some ships in the Pool laden with palm oil (I think), and the river was covered with masses of floating grease, blazing in a manner that would have amazed Lord Thurlow.

I was impudent enough just now to speak of "my readers." How do I know that I am read? My hardihood of assumption may, perhaps, be condoned when I mention that nearly every post brings me a batch of letters referring to matters touched upon in the "Echoes," and asking sometimes the most curious questions imaginable. One correspondent wishes me to give the correct pronunciation of the words "Celt," "Magna Charta," "valet," "trait," and "naïve." I can only meekly reply, "Davus sum, non Edipus." A respected Somebody from Kidderminster is of opinion that the words used by Lord Cardigan when he dashed into the Valley of Death were, "Here goes the last of the Cardigans!" A gentleman at Monmouth is angry with me for having alluded to Juvenal and the "hoarse Codrus" in connection with Charing-cross railway station in a performance relating to "India and the Prince of Wales." How does the gentleman know that I had anything to do with that performance? Because my initials happen to be G. A. S.? Surely there is a river in Macedonia and a river in Monmouth; and "G. A. S." might serve to veil the *noms et prénoms* of Gregory Anthony Smith or of Gustavus Adolphus Sloggins. Yet another and a noble correspondent gently reproaches me with having omitted from a list of splendid pedestals for statues that of the monument to the Condottieri at Venice. To this amicable remonstrant succeeds an enthusiastic antiquary, who impetuously demands what reason I have for assuming that Joan of Arc never was burned; and then comes a welcome correspondent from Manchester, who wishes to know the address of the treasurer of the Byron Memorial Fund. I have much pleasure in informing this gentleman that the honorary treasurer and secretary is Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, Vineland, Saltash, Cornwall, and that the bankers of the fund are Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross. For the rest, I would respectfully plead to my friends and foes that I cannot afford to keep an amanuensis; that I have always been negligent in answering letters personally; and that, were I to fill this column with "answers to correspondents," the editor would probably assault me with a paper-knife or call in the police to remove me from the premises.

I am very glad indeed that Mr. Jefferson, the American comedian, and one of the most artistically natural actors I have ever seen, has come back to England, and has appeared at the Princess's in his famous part of "Rip Van Winkle." I read in the papers that he has been playing nothing but Rip since he left England ten years since, and that he does not intend to play anything else but Rip till the Greek Kalends or the week of the three Thursdays. Why should he play anything else? Do we ever grow tired of seeing Mr. Sothern in Lord Dundreary? Mr. Jefferson will, perhaps, forgive me if I remind him of a very odd blunder I committed in regard to him in the year '65. I had just returned from the United States, where I had known very intimately a distinguished American comedian, whose name was something like Mr. Jefferson's. So I posted a note to my supposed friend, briefly asking him to come and eat "pork and beans" the next day at seven p.m. I declare that it was half-past one on the morrow when, to my horror and amazement, the remembrance flashed across me that the name of my American friend was not Jefferson at all. I spent half an hour in acute torture; but punctually at seven Rip Van Winkle, otherwise Mr. Jefferson, turned up smiling, and prepared for any amount of pork and beans. "I didn't answer your note," he remarked, "because I thought that, after discovering your mistake, you might have unmasked me, and I wanted to come." Therein spake the wise man.

I had never before heard of a guest being "unmasked" to dinner, although I remember a story of an eccentric old lady who liked to have only clever people round her board, who expected the conversation to be unremittingly brilliant, and who, if a *convive* said anything especially stupid used to cry to the butler, "Take his plate away." But a far direr punishment has been prospectively inflicted by Alderman Cotton, the Lord Mayor elect, on the Ministers Plenipotentiary of certain South American States whose reputation has been slightly damaged by the recent reports of the Foreign Loans Committee. These diplomatists have been distinctly informed that they will not be asked to the Guildhall banquet on the 9th inst.; and the circumstance has afforded Mr. Tenniel the opportunity of drawing in this week's *Punch* one of the most graphic and most stinging cartoons that I have seen for a long time in that merry periodical. The Lord Mayor elect is solemnly away waving the Hispano-American Ministers from the portals of Guildhall. "But you let him in," they urge, pointing to the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte, whose fez-capped form is seen ascending the staircase. "Yes," replies Amphitryon, "and he let us in; but the line must be drawn somewhere." The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have clearly a right to invite or not to invite whom they choose to the corporate feast on Lord Mayor's Day; yet is there something intensely civic in this form of reprobation for recklessness in loan-mongering. "No nice turtle for you; no venison; no ruffs and reeves; no iced punch; no dry champagne; no comfortable loving-cup, you wicked, wicked South Americans!" the City Fathers seem to say. Perhaps you will remember that towards Christmas-tide, when professional beggars are arraigned at the City police courts, the presiding Alderman occasionally informs the vagrants that he has indorsed their warrant of commitment to Holloway Gaol with an order that they are not to have any roast beef and plum-pudding on Christmas Day. It may be that, of all arguments, the *argumentum ad abdinem* is the most forcible.

At the good old age of seventy-eight the famous Egyptologist, Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, is dead. He, for the study of the antiquities of that which was at the commencement of this century the most mysterious country in the world, did as much as Alexander von Humboldt did for the study of the physical geography of South America. If you think this praise too high, read the "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," and Sir John's notes to Rawlinson's "Herodotus."

St. Paul's Cathedral, as is well known, possesses but one bell—a big bell, a terrible bell, which only tolls on the death of some very illustrious personage. A meeting has been held at the Mansion House—Lord Mayor Stone in the chair (I am sorry to hear that the indefatigable Chief Magistrate has been very unwell lately)—to raise funds for providing a peal of bells, and perhaps a set of chimes, for the metropolitan basilica. For my part, I should like to see St. Paul's adorned with a campanological apparatus as big as the Kolokol at Moscow, and with as much silver in the bell-metal, to make the sounds sweeter. I should like to see the dome gilt, like that of the Izaak church, at St. Petersburg. I should like to see St. Paul's-churchyard laid with a splendid tessellated pavement, and adorned in the centre with Cleopatra's Needle—now lying in the sand at Alexandria—in lieu of the hideous and dilapidated statue of Queen Anne, which at present disfigures the Cathedral *parvis*. But first of all I want to see the interior of Sir Christopher Wren's magnificent structure thoroughly and tastefully decorated; and when I read that from £3000 to £4000 will be required for the purchase of a peal of bells and carillons, I cannot help thinking that the tintinnabulatory scheme—excellent in its way, but premature—might be left in abeyance for awhile; and that the spare cash of the public would best be devoted to donations to the St. Paul's Decoration Fund. G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The present is a much superior gathering to the last winter exhibitions in this gallery. If there are few startling novelties, or pictures of great importance, the average of merit is higher as well as more equally sustained, and it speaks well for our native school that this result has been attained with, or, shall we say, despite of, a larger infusion than usual of British pictures.

Mr. Goodall's "Seller of Doves" is here from the last Academy exhibition; but, as we have already noticed this work, it will suffice to say that the place of honour which it fills was intended to have been occupied by another work by this artist, which he was unable to finish through illness. A small picture by the same, representing "Early Morning on the Borders of the Desert" (81), with Arabs waiting for the morning mist to clear from the valley before driving their flock to pasture, is distinguished by the painter's pearly colouring and refinement of execution. Mr. E. Long follows up the success he gained in the Academy with his "Babylonian Marriage Market," by a single figure of "Thisbe" (158), in illustration of Ovid, not Shakespeare. She listens at a chink in a wall of Babylonian bricks covered with a processional painting. This, with other accessories, the costume, which only partially covers the graceful form, the necklace, bracelet, and other ornaments are no doubt in accord with Assyrian archaeology; but whether this dusky beauty with jet black hair is of the type we should look for in a Babylonian damsel we must leave to ethnologists to decide. The attitude is expressive, the composition and workmanship leave nothing to desire; yet somehow the picture scarcely conveys the romantic impression the story might lead one to expect.

Mr. Pettie's "Joy of the House" (19) is painted with greater care and completeness than is the artist's wont, the result naturally being increased solidity and improved modelling. The subject is a little boy marching behind a drum nearly as big as himself, which he is vigorously beating, to the infinite delight of an old Cavalier grandfather. Another pleasant and suggestive subject is No. 52, by Mr. Burgess, where an austere padre has found a young Spanish lady reading a proscribed book. The horror of the priest at the heresy, and the scarcely abashed, but rather pouting and resentful gesture on the pretty face of the girl, have the delicate discrimination of expression which characterise all this artist's works. Two half-length figures of Irishmen, called respectively "The Day Before" and "The Day After Donnybrook" (149 and 158), by Mr. E. Nichol, scarcely need further description than the indication of the titles. The opposite extreme of pathos is aimed at in Mr. F. Holt's picture, "Doubtful Hope" (163), where a poor woman, with a sick child at her breast, sits anxiously in a dispensary while the attendants prepare a prescription. The execution is firm and manly, but the excessive blackness of tone gives a touch of the melodramatic; otherwise, the sorrowful theme is treated naturally and without exaggeration. Still more painful, though less powerful in effect, is "Gone," by Mr. J. Morgan, a poor man and his wife, their faces

buried in their hands, sitting beside a cradle, wherein their child has just died—as we presume, for the child is not shown in the picture. "Malvolio" (6), by A. C. Gow, is disappointing—the conception is farcical and caricatured. Among other English pictures are two very pleasing landscapes, by Mr. Leader, "The Silver Thames" (11) and "Happy Summer Time" (55). The lightness and elegance of touch in the foreground and the tender gradations of atmospheric effect are specially agreeable. Mr. Smart has put sterner work, appropriate to the scenery, in his Perthshire moor (174). There are also coast and river scenes by J. Webb, marked by his customary skill; cattle-pieces, by Sidney Cooper; a small finished study for "The Execution of Montrose" (88), by E. M. Ward; pretty female figures, by the brothers Dicksee; landscapes, by C. E. Johnstone and F. W. Hulme; and "The Flower Land" (105), a Japanese subject, by Mrs. Jopling. We should have mentioned before a picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer (48), of a tiny Maltese terrier, "Quiz," contrasted with an enormous mastiff, which has been lent by the Queen.

The opening exhibition at this gallery affords, of course, a better opportunity for reviewing the Continental schools. The foreign pictures on this occasion are, as already intimated, relatively fewer in number, and most of them, although generally of excellent quality, are not of sufficient importance to demand detailed examination. The following, however, may be particularly commended:—No. 106, by J. Bertrand, "Lesbia" mourning her dead bird; a very graceful classical figure, but a little affected, perhaps, in its sorrow, and the features not so well drawn as we should expect from this accomplished artist. "Taking the Veil" (143), by Czachorski—a novice parting from her sorrowing friends as she is about to pass through the convent grille, about which stand the black-robed sisters as unmoved as the Fates—is an expressive and able work. The robust truth and homeliness of the Dutch interiors by Blommers deserve hearty recognition. A dreary winter snow scene by Munthe is also very fine in its way; and small pictures by Seignac, Aufray, C. Haag, Breling, Lang, and others, are likewise commended to the visitor.

M'LEAN'S GALLERY.

The annual winter exhibition of water-colour drawings at this gallery in the Haymarket consists, as usual, of well-selected, if not always very important, examples of many of the leading members of the London societies, together with a sprinkling of works by eminent foreign artists. A larger proportion of the collection appears to have come fresh from the easel (without having been previously exhibited) than in any former gathering. The principal attraction is a large drawing by Rosa Bonheur, representing a herd of cattle, headed by a fine bull, trooping along "Les Longs Rochers de Fontainebleau." The artist is quite at home in water colours: she loses none of her vigour and truth of characterisation in this powerful, animated work; and we are glad to hear that an engraving of it is in preparation. Mr. F. Goodall is so seldom seen in the medium of water colours that it is of interest to mention that there is here a highly-finished drawing of the same scene on the borders of the desert which figures in oil at the French gallery already noticed. Another feature of the exhibition is a selection of sketches, made in the autumn of the present year, in Holland, Belgium, and France, by Mr. James Webb. These sketches (which, we understand, are but a tithe of the whole series) evince extraordinary skill of hand, and a rapid and unerring instinct for seizing the picturesque in composition, effect, and colour. We have not space, however, this week to give a full *compte rendu* of this exhibition.

We have received from Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre a pair of engravings by T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., from pictures by the late John Phillip, R.A. The one is called "Dolores" and the other "Faith"—both perfect types of Spanish beauty and first-rate examples of the engraver's art.

Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., the president, on Monday evening, delivered the opening address of the session 1875-6 of the Royal Institution of British Architects, at a general meeting held at the institution's rooms, Conduit-street. The proceedings began with the presentation to the institute by Sir Digby Wyatt of a portrait of his brother, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, which has been painted by Mr. Richmond, and which was spoken of by the president as not only a good portrait but as a beautiful work of art.

A numerously and fashionably-attended conversazione, inaugurating the present season of the Architectural Association, was held yesterday week in the rooms of the association. Mr. John S. Quilter, the president for the ensuing year, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in architectural drawing and for essays on architectural subjects, after which he gave a short inaugural address, in the course of which he called attention to the gradual but steady growth of the association, and to the influence which it was exercising on the rising generation of architects. Some remarks were also made by Mr. Penrose, Mr. Chatfield Clarke, and Mr. Fowler. During the evening Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band performed a varied selection of music.

The Yorkshire Exhibition at Leeds was brought to a close last Saturday, when nearly 15,000 visitors passed the turnstiles. Since the opening of the Exhibition in May last the numbers admitted amounted to 642,250. The total proceeds reach to close on £31,000; and, as the expenses are estimated at about £20,000, a handsome surplus will remain after the debt of £9500 on the Leeds Mechanics' Institution has been discharged. The closing ceremony was a very brief one. The Mayor and other gentlemen delivered congratulatory addresses, and the Vicar having offered up a prayer, the entire audience, which filled every part of the hall, united in singing the Doxology.

The recent Admiralty Circular as to the reception of fugitive slaves on board her Majesty's ships has been withdrawn, and new instructions on the subject will be issued.

A simultaneous collection at the churches and chapels in Birmingham for one of the local hospitals has resulted in the receipt of £5100.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has decided to hold the society's show next year in Cork, in the first week in August. The Earl of Bandon has been elected president for the ensuing year.

The Queen has accepted from Mr. Francis George Heath a copy of his new work, "The Fern Paradise: a Plea for the Culture of Ferns," presented to her Majesty as a volume designed to increase the popular taste for the study and cultivation of the most graceful and beautiful of the many forms of vegetable life.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs that Mr. Ormsby, Attorney-General, has accepted the vacant Judgeship in the Landed Estates Court; Mr. May, law adviser, who contested Carrickfergus at the general election, has received his appointment as Attorney-General, thus passing over the Solicitor-General. Mr. G. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., has been appointed law adviser.



JARDIN DE LA MARRAINE.

FIRMIN GUTHRIE

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The victory of Sutton in the Cambridgeshire, though doubtless very satisfactory to his backers, cannot be viewed with satisfaction by those who have the welfare of the turf at heart. However, good very frequently arises out of evil, and public opinion has been expressed so strongly on the matter that the pernicious practice of turning loose a fair public performer into a handicap, on the supposition that he cannot stand training, is likely to be abandoned. The racing at Newmarket on the Thursday was of a very interesting nature. Six ran for the Free Handicap Sweepstakes, for which Trappist (7st. 11lb.) was backed against the field; yet, though he had won a race over the severe R.M. without an effort on the previous Monday, an easy mile and a quarter appeared altogether too much for him, and Carnelian (8st. 2lb.) won very cleverly from Balfe (8st. 12lb.). Trappist was one of the first beaten, and the in-and-out form which he invariably shows should warn backers from meddling with him. The Dewhurst Plate—a new race, for which we are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Gee—was the chief event of the day, and proved very successful, though, cut off ninety-nine subscribers, only a dozen came to the post. It was generally believed that Springfield ought to have beaten Clanronald in the Criterion Stakes; and he was, therefore, backed against the field. Of the others Madeira, the second in the Middle Park Plate, was heavily supported at 4 to 1, and Mr. Baltazzi stood a very heavy stake on the Buccaneer-Mineral colt. Springfield held a slight lead at six furlongs, when, however, he was in trouble, and the Mineral colt secured a very easy three-lengths victory. Madeira ran very badly indeed, as did Bay Windham, who was much fancied. Springfield's recent performances seem to show that he is not a particularly good stayer, added to which his temper is none of the best. We fancy, however, that the Mineral colt is a thorough Derby horse; and he would probably have won the Middle Park Plate had he got off on equal terms with the others. Kaleidoscope had an easy task in the Troy Stakes, and Fetterlock ran exceedingly well in the Home-Bred Sweepstakes, though he just failed to concede 10lb. to Prince Bathyan's Ceiberus.

On Friday the Jockey Club Cup, which is one of the most successful of the races which have been instituted of late years, brought out a very smart field of eight. Gang Forward and Spinaway were the only ones backed with any spirit; but the former was done with some distance from home, and the latter, who is evidently beginning to feel the effects of constant work, could only run third to Carnelian and Apology, the three-year-old winning a severe race by a head. Apology was the only one who carried a penalty, and it seems pretty certain that she has returned to her best form. Besides steering the Mineral colt, Maidment was on Carnelian in both his races, and everyone will be gratified that this once popular jockey, who has been by no means "a favourite of fortune" for the last year or so, should have ridden the winners of three such important events. When Lord Falmouth owned Come Kiss Me she seemed utterly unable to win a race in any company; but, with her sale and change of name to The Flirt, she suddenly developed racing powers of a very fair order, and on Friday credited Mr. Jolliffe with a valuable Post Sweepstakes. Galopin's form was greatly enhanced by the brilliant style in which Lowlander cut down Coomassie and Fairness over the Breby Stakes Course. The latter, however, appears to be many pounds below his Doncaster form, and we fancy that he has seen his best days. The Circular Handicap, to which £300 was added, failed to secure a very large entry. The luckless Scamp (8st. 6lb.) was perhaps the most fancied of the seven starters; but once more he had to put up with his old place of second, as Stray Shot (6st. 10lb.), who has always been considered a non-stayer, made the whole of the running, and was never caught. Saturday's racing was of very little importance; and we need only note that Stray Shot, with much the worst of the weights, won the Wind-Up Handicap; and that Thuringian Prince once more disappointed his party in the Houghton Handicap.

During the present week racing has taken place at Brighton, Worcester, and Lincoln; but the events which have been decided at the time of writing may be disposed of in a very few words. Good fields came to the post for most of the races at Brighton, no less than seventeen running for the Sussex Welter Handicap, which the favourite, Queen of Bees (10st. 6lb.), won by a head. The attendance at Worcester was not very large, and the course was so heavy from the recent rains that several horses fell. Old Fashion, who always does well here, secured a couple of events. It must be remarked as a most extraordinary coincidence that, on Wednesday, a race at Brighton and another at Worcester had to be run a second time, owing to the judge being absent from his box. The Great Tom Stakes at Lincoln once more proved a failure, as the form exhibited by Lord Gowran (7st. 11lb.) in the Cambridgeshire frightened away most of the other entries, and, with 5 to 2 laid on him, he won as he chose.

The Barton-on-Humber Open Meeting was the principal coursing fixture of last week. Hares were very plentiful, and there was some splendid sport, the lion's share of the stakes going to Mr. A. Wilkinson, as his High Tower, by High Arch—Busy Body, won the Rowland Cup; and, in the final course of the Appleby Cup for puppies, his High Thoughts, by High Minded—Busy Body, beat Conservative, by Boatman—Flora. Mr. Wentworth and Luff were respectively judge and slipper. The Sundorne (Salop) Meeting is the only one that has been decided during the present week at the time of writing. Hares were not so numerous as could have been wished, and the weather was very unfavourable. Several well-known greyhounds appeared for the Sundorne Cup, including Regalia, who was put out in the first round, and the final spin was left to the two Irish dogs, Alice Knott and Surprise, of whom the former won cleverly. George, by Countryman—Salvolate, proved the winner of the Uffington Cup for puppies, and Lad of Biagg, by Ghillie Callum—Lady Coote, was the runner-up.

The Royal pack of buck-hounds opened their hunting season, on Tuesday, with a meeting at Salt-hill, near Slough.

Mr. H. J. Stayner has been re-elected president of the Oxford University Boat Club for the ensuing season.

Two or three somewhat important boat-races have taken place within the last few days. On Tuesday, J. Higgins beat C. Brien by about 300 yards over the championship course. Odds of 4 to 1 were laid on the winner before starting, and he had matters all his own way after they had gone half a mile. Higgins is a very powerful man, and from the good style in which he sculls, and his excellent watermanship, he is quite likely to aspire to the championship at some future date. T. Green and R. Hepplewaite met on Wednesday over the same course for a stake of £200. The race was most exciting as far as Chiswick Eyot, at which point Hepplewaite, who held a slight lead, was rowed to a complete standstill, and forced to relinquish the contest.

On Monday afternoon last D. Stanton concluded his ride of 650 miles on a bicycle in seven consecutive days, winning the match with nearly an hour and a quarter to spare. He seemed none the worse for his exertions. Mr. Sparrow, of Knightsbridge, began a similar attempt on Thursday last.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Spurgeon, speaking at the opening of new schools in Walworth last week, expressed a strong objection to the exclusion of the Bible from public elementary schools.

At the distribution of science and art prizes at High Wycombe last week, Mr. Griffiths, Q.C., offered either to pay the expenses of sending some local person to be trained as a teacher of cookery, or to pay the salary of a trained teacher from South Kensington for twelve months. The locality or school board was to find a place for the instruction, if possible, in connection with a girls' school.

Mr. Fawcett distributed the prizes to the students of the North London and Borough of Hackney School of Art and Science, in the Congregational School, Kingsland, on Thursday week. He attributed the numerous speeches which were now being made on education to the widespread interest felt in the subject by all classes of the people. With respect to the cultivation of art, he said that, although for twenty years he had been unable to fully enjoy the gratification which it afforded, he did not the less thoroughly appreciate the satisfaction which it could not fail to give to others.

Mr. Samuelson, in distributing the science and art prizes at Banbury, on the same day, expressed his conviction that any attempt at successful scientific instruction must be based upon previous thorough elementary teaching, and that this could only be secured by compulsory attendance. It was useless to hope, with Mr. Cross, that this could ever be brought about by voluntary effort. Attendance must be enforced either by school boards or by some other competent authority.

The prizes were distributed to the students under the Oxford University examinations, and in connection with the South Kensington Museum, yesterday week, at Leicester, by Mr. Justice Mellor. Sir John spoke in favour of the abolition of all religious tests, and said years ago he himself found it impossible to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. He was very much opposed to all tests, and he was now confirmed in his opinion. He was much pleased to believe that the University of Oxford had discarded those tests, which were formerly such a hindrance to the progress of all persons who could not subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. He believed the time was coming when all the manufacturers of England would have to enter into greater competition to maintain their prosperity by using every appliance which art and science could give them, and he thought the society at Kensington would afford great assistance in this respect. He urged upon all, especially the young, to seize every opportunity of reading the best books they could, and condemned the "light literature," of which there is at present such an abundance.

Sir T. Acland, speaking, yesterday week, at a middle-class school meeting in Devonshire, commented on the views put forward by Professor Muller on education, and expressed an opinion that surplus endowments in localities should be made available for exhibitions elsewhere.

Having for its object the consideration of the scheme proposed by the Charity Commissioners for the future management of the Tonbridge Endowed School, established by Sir Andrew Judde in the reign of Edward VI., a public meeting was held, yesterday week, in the Townhall—Mr. Homershaw Cox, County Court Judge, occupying the chair. Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and many gentlemen of local influence were present. A motion expressive of confidence in the Skinners' Company and preference of the terms offered by it was carried by a large majority.

The Bishop of Manchester gave at St. Peter's Church, Levenshulme, on Sunday, an address on theological speculation. In referring to the education controversy, his Lordship said:—"When he read and heard of, and sometimes took part in—though always against his will—the unhappy and more or less bitter controversies raging on every side on the subject of education, he was almost ready to weep, as Paul was ready to weep, when he thought how men were spending time and energy and wasting precious opportunities instead of doing something for—actually contributing something to—this one great cause. We had had too much talk and too little doing, and men's minds seemed to him to be drawn away from all the great and solemn practical issues that the question involved into the barren region of idle and irritating controversy."

Sergeant Simon, M.P., on Sunday evening opened the winter session of the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, at Hutchison House, in Aldgate, with an address which was listened to throughout with great attention. Besides the speaker of the evening, there were present on the platform Dr. Aitken, the Chief Rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, and Mr. Peixotto, a member of the United States Bar, and Consul for his country in Roumania, both of whom addressed the meeting.

On Monday evening the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, A.M., presented the prizes which are annually distributed to the pupils of the Royal Polytechnic College.

The trustees of the Kensington Camden Charity, having come into possession of a considerable sum by the sale of freehold land, have decided to appropriate £50,000 to the creation of a central school in Kensington for promoting the higher general, and especially the technical, education of boys and girls. They propose to hold an educational conference to discuss the details before submitting any scheme to the Charity Commissioners. The scheme proposed is that children shall be admitted by competition from all the public elementary schools of the parish of Kensington; that the education shall be free; that a weekly allowance, or bursary, shall be made on their behalf to enable them to remain at school; and that other children may be admitted by payment of adequate fees. The conference, it is stated, will be held early in 1876.

Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P. for Rochester, distributed the prizes to the science and art classes of that city on Wednesday evening. In the course of his observations the hon. member drew especial attention to the importance of the science of cookery, in which English matrons were behind their French sisters—a defect he hoped to see removed by the extended establishment of schools for its teaching.

The Rev. D. Morris, Protestant Chaplain of the Liverpool borrough gaol, reports a remarkable decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners, which he attributes to the action of the school board. Mr. Morris remarks that nearly all the children of school age who come under his care have never attended school.

During the summer applications were invited by the agent-general for South Australia by advertisement from gentlemen duly qualified to fill two professorships at the Adelaide University. For the purpose of making the selection a board was appointed by the council of the University, composed of professors of England and Scotland, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., late Governor of South Australia, and Francis S. Dutton, Esq., C.M.G., the agent-general for South Australia. A good many applications of a high class were sent, and the following selection has been made:—Ralph Tate, Esq., Asso. L.S., F.G.S., &c., to be Professor of Natural Science; and Horace Lamb, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Professor of Mathematics. These selections were unanimous.

The Extra Supplement.

"LE JARDIN DE LA MARRAINE."

"A pretty child, with a very pretty mamma, and with a very pretty godmamma," must be the natural comment of every little lady who looks upon the French artist's picture. We cannot add much to this artless observation, beyond the remark that they are just now enjoying the pleasant summer day in a pretty garden, but without that healthy freedom and activity which English youth are permitted to indulge in their open-air recreation. These two French *dames comme il faut* are dressed in the most elaborate style of recent Parisian fashions, and the little one has also been attired much too elegantly for morning stroll or romp in the garden. She is not at all like Wordsworth's and Nature's favourite little girl:—

I met Louisa in the shade,
And, having seen that lovely maid,
Why should I fear to say
That she is ruddy, fleet, and strong,
And down the rocks can leap along,
Like rivulets in May?
She loves her fire, her cottage home,
Yet o'er the moorland will she roam
In weather rough and bleak;
And, when against the wind she strains,
Oh, might I kiss the mountain rains
That sparkle on her cheek!

Which is the better type of female education, and who is the child's wiser and kinder godmother?—such a fine lady as we see in the French picture, or dear old Dame Nature, whose method of training is so well described by the same poet in another outburst of his musical wisdom—

This child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own!

Once before, upon another occasion, we quoted these noble verses; but they cannot be read too often; and every friend of "woman's rights" should take this lesson to heart:—

Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse; and with me
The girl, in rock and plain,
In earth and heaven, in glade and bower,
Shall feel an overreaching power
To kindle or restrain.

The reader must here take his or her Wordsworth, and simply peruse the remainder of that most beautiful and inspiring poem, after which it may be considered whether we should wish our little daughters to be brought up in the modern Parisian fashion, like this one in the "Jardin de la Marraine."

THE LATE SIR C. WHEATSTONE, F.R.S.

The obituary has recorded the decease of this eminent scientific man. We now give his portrait. Born at Gloucester in 1802, and educated for the trade of a maker of musical instruments, Charles Wheatstone's experiments led him to study carefully the laws of sound when scarcely twenty-one years of age. This he followed by optical investigations, and in 1833 communicated to the Royal Society, through Professor Faraday, his "Account of some Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In 1834 he was added to the staff of King's College, London, as Professor of Experimental Philosophy. In 1838 he invented the stereoscope. In 1837 Mr. Cooke (afterwards Sir William Fothergill Cooke) was introduced to Professor Wheatstone, and they resolved to unite their efforts in endeavouring to introduce the use of telegraphs on a large scale in England, and took out patents on a footing of equality. Fothergill Cooke was the inventor who practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking. Wheatstone was the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application. In 1868 Wheatstone had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood in recognition of his scientific services. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and a member of many foreign learned and scientific societies. He was one of the jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1855. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Mayall, of Brighton.

THE LATE DEAN HOOK.

We have recorded the death of the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Dr. Hook, who was born in 1798, was a son of the Dean of Worcester, and a relative of the novelist, Theodore Hook. He was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was Curate of Whippingham, lecturer of St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, from 1829 to 1837, when he became Vicar of Leeds. On the accession of her Majesty Dean Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than 100,000 copies were sold within the month, but, according to "Men of the Time," the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his twenty-two years' incumbency of Leeds, twenty-one new churches, in addition to the parish church, which was rebuilt at a cost of £30,000, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools were erected in the parish. In 1859 Dr. Hook was nominated by the late Lord Derby to the deanery of Chichester. Notwithstanding his clerical labours, Dean Hook found leisure for the production of some valuable books, and the leisure of his later years was devoted to the preparation of the "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which several volumes have been published. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. James Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

THE FLOODS IN THE MIDLANDS.

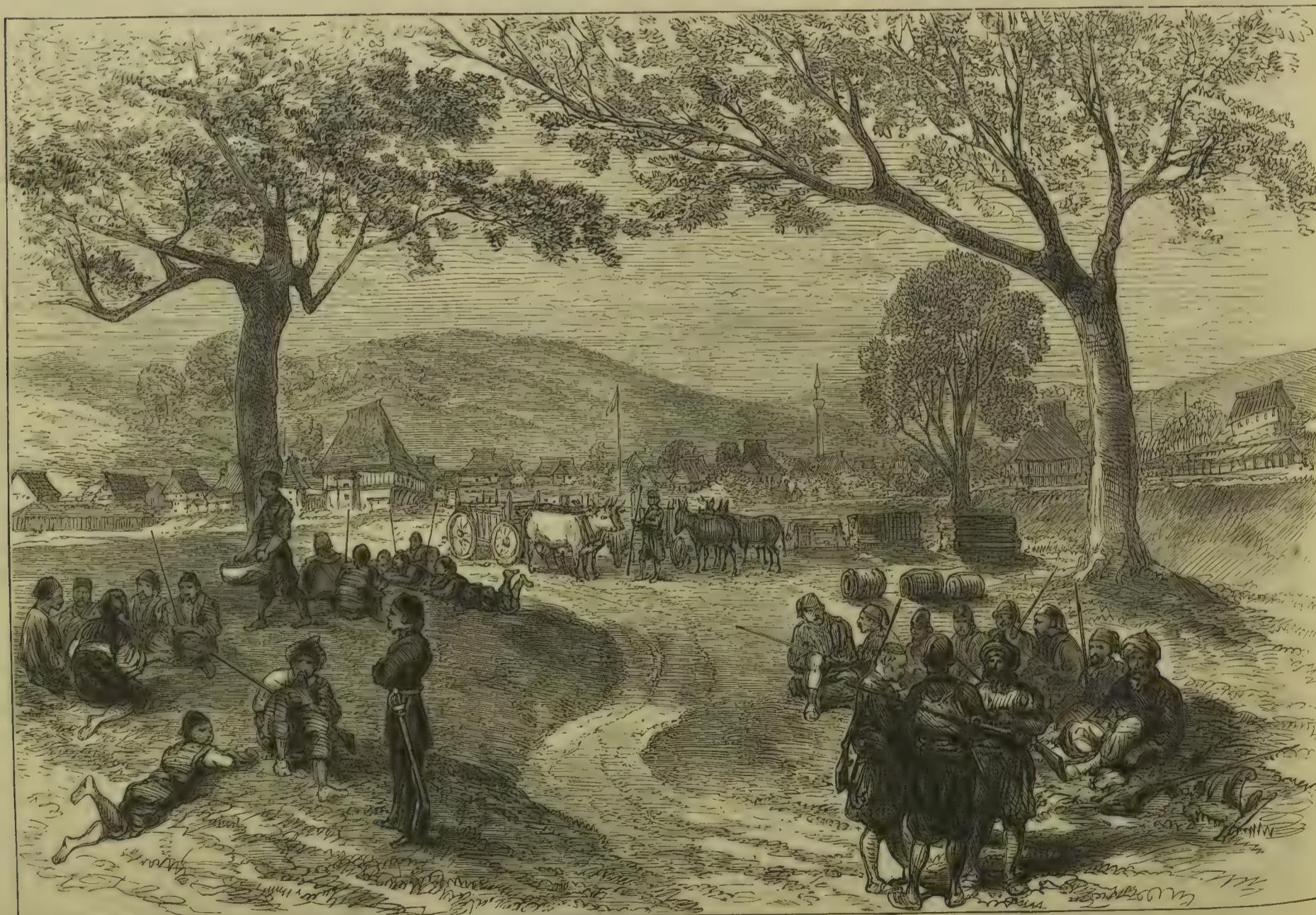
The accounts given last week of extensive inundations covering many low-lying districts in the midland counties of England were not exaggerated. This flood caused, on the night of the 22nd ult., an alarming railway accident near Newark. The train leaving Nottingham at half-past six ran off the line about two miles from Rolleston junction, and about a mile and a quarter from Newark. The rails on the bridge below the Averham weir were bent in through the floods, and the train, after passing in safety, pitched off the rails. The engine and tender toppled over into a field, and lay almost covered in water. The first carriage was smashed, the second stretched across both rails, and others, though still on the line, appeared likely to topple over through the giving way of the embankment. Nevertheless, we are happy to say, all the passengers escaped serious injury. As the line was completely blocked, the mail-train from Lincoln was stopped at Newark and traffic suspended. Great excitement was caused in the neighbourhood by a rumour that the train had gone over into the river Trent. Fortunately, this was not the case; but had the accident occurred a few seconds sooner the loss of life must have been terrible. Another train, sent with workmen and materials to repair the line, about ten o'clock the same evening, was upset by the rails giving way beneath the engine, which sank head foremost in the water. The driver, stoker, and several of the labouring men were badly bruised and shaken.

THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.



THE TOWN OF KOSTANITZA.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



OCCUPATION OF PRIEDOR BY TURKISH REGULARS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE LATE SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE, F.R.S.



THE LATE DEAN HOOK.



AN INCIDENT OF THE FLOODS NEAR NEWARK.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judicature Acts came into operation on Tuesday. The Lord Chancellor received the Judges and Queen's counsel at his private residence, and afterwards went in state to Westminster Hall, where the several divisions of the High Court of Justice were opened for the dispatch of business. In the first (or Chancery) division the Lord Chancellor sat with Lord Justice James; in the Queen's Bench division the Judges were the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Mellor and Quain; in the Common Pleas Lord Coleridge and Justices Brett and Grove; in the Exchequer the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Cleasby and Huddleston; Sir R. Phillimore sitting as one of the Judges in the fifth division, which comprises the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts. It was noted in the Chancery Courts that the word "action" has taken the place of the old equity term "suit;" and that the Vice-Chancellors are no longer addressed by counsel as "your Honour," but with the courtesy title of "your Lordship," which has so long been used by the Common Law Judges whilst upon the Bench.

The *Gazette* officially notifies the appointment of the Attorney-General as an ordinary Judge of the Court of Appeal, under the provisions of the Judicature Act.

Mr. Justice Quain, Mr. Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Archibald have been appointed Election Judges for the ensuing year.

The trial of the case of "Ionides v. the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company" was concluded last Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench, which then sat for the last time. The case had been pending between four and five years. It was one of several actions on policies of insurance on the ship *Da Capo*, which was lost near the Canary Islands in May, 1871, and, with the goods and freight, was valued at about £20,000. The owners of the vessel were two Germans who were living in Hamburg, where the insurance was effected. The insurance company disputed the claim on the ground that there had been a great over-insurance, which was not disclosed to them, and that there were many suspicious circumstances in the manner of the vessel's loss. The jury found a verdict for the defendants. The counsel for the plaintiff tendered a bill of exceptions to the Judge's ruling, which was received.

An extraordinary probate suit was partly heard, on Wednesday, before Sir J. Hannen. It was sought to propound what was alleged to be the will of the late Henry Norris, who was a corn and coal merchant in Hertfordshire. His widow swore that, eight years after her husband's death, she found the document in question in an old oak chest. In the meantime her son had taken possession of his father's estate. The genuineness of the alleged will was disputed, and in the course of cross-examination some documents written by the testator were produced by the other side. After an examination of these the plaintiff's counsel abandoned the case, remarking that he could not set up the genuineness of the alleged will, and he would proceed no further.

Mr. Registrar Spring-Rice has appointed a receiver to the estate of Messrs. Kattengell and Campbell, merchants, of Leadenhall-street, who had filed a petition for liquidation, with liabilities estimated at £400,000.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, a scheme of settlement was confirmed which had been come to by the creditors of Messrs. Bowles Brothers, who failed about two years ago.—The suspension is announced of Messrs. Duca, Paleologo, and Sons, of Liverpool, Alexandria, and Cairo, with liabilities estimated at £100,000. The assets are said to be large.

More than two years ago Mr. Alfred Pearl was summoned at the Worship-street Police Court for having refused to pay a fare of 2d. whilst travelling on a car belonging to the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, and Mr. Bushby, giving the defendant the benefit of a doubt as to the power of the company to compel payment before the completion of the journey, discharged him. Since then the case has been before the Court of Queen's Bench, and a decision in favour of the company has been given. In compliance with that judgment Mr. Bushby, on Tuesday, inflicted a nominal fine of 1s. It was stated that Mr. Pearl will have to pay the cost of the appeal, which, on the company's side, amounts to £50.

A jury at the Cardiff County Court last week awarded £7 damages to a boy who had been severely bitten by a monkey belonging to the defendant, a fishmonger.

At the Middlesex Sessions a man named Phene, who had pleaded guilty to stealing a considerable amount of property from his father, was liberated on bail, it having been arranged to send him to Australia during the present week. Another prisoner, named Tapper, who had stolen £426 in gold from his employers and taken a cabin passage to America, was recommended to mercy, and sentenced to six months' hard labour. An incorrigible rogue and vagabond, who was stoned by a warden at the Coldbath-fields prison to have been sixty-one times in gaol, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner's habit was to beg, and to get drunk upon the proceeds of his mendicity.—On Tuesday, George Francis and George Edwards, who were convicted of an impudent robbery from a shop, were sentenced, Francis to penal servitude for seven years, and then police supervision for seven years, and Edwards (who was warned as to incurring the fate of his companion) to

be kept to hard labour for six months. William Lowe, who was found guilty of maliciously wounding, was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for three months. For stealing a valuable sealskin jacket and a grebe mantle, a woman, who had been treated in a most friendly and hospitable manner by the prosecutrix, was sentenced, on Wednesday, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, Mr. Serjeant Cox making some strong remarks on the ingratitude of the prisoner and the deliberateness of the theft of which she had been convicted.

Charles Fisher, a jobbing butcher, of South Brent, Highbridge, was, yesterday week, convicted at Guildhall of having sent to the London market four quarters of beef which were unfit for human food. He had been found guilty of a similar offence, and was now sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

At Bow-street Peter Farrell, a Genoese, charged on remand with the murder of John Stepto on the high seas, has been committed for trial.

William R. Roebuck and Charles S. Collard appeared, in answer to an adjourned summons, at Bow-street, on Wednesday, charging them with perjury and conspiracy in connection with an action brought against the Cornish Consolidated Mines Corporation for the recovery of over £500 by a Mr. F. Ireland, and they were committed for trial.

At the Thames Police Court a cowkeeper, who had removed the cream from his milk, has been fined £20, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment; a milkman, carrying on business in Regent-street, Chelsea, has been fined, at the Westminster Police Court, 30s., and 2s. costs, for selling milk from which the cream had been taken; and four persons have been fined, at the Worship-street Police Court for having sold as unadulterated milk which was adulterated.

A superintendent of the London School Board attended at Marylebone, on Wednesday, to support thirty-one summonses against persons for refusing to send their children to school. It appears that, during the past month, between forty and fifty persons have been summoned every week and fined for the same offence. At Southwark a superintendent of the same board appeared to support thirty summonses against persons for a similar offence, and fines were inflicted.

Mr. Seeger, the proprietor of some steam saw-mills in St. Pancras, has been again summoned for causing a smoke nuisance. On a former occasion he was fined £10, and that penalty was now doubled.

Henry Keene, a clerk, was sentenced by the Lambeth magistrates, on Tuesday, to six months' hard labour for having embezzled sums of money belonging to his employers, Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, the publishers.

Three wife-beaters, who were brought before metropolitan police magistrates on Tuesday, were sentenced—two to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and one to three months' of the same punishment.

At the Hampton Petty Sessions, on Monday, a Shepperton fisherman was fined £1 for having exposed for sale a Thames trout out of season. The defendant pleaded that he was fishing for jack, and the trout took the bait.

Raymond Joseph Lavigne, a Frenchman, was charged on remand, on Monday, at the Edmonton Petty Sessions, with having in his possession a pressing-machine and other articles, supposed for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coin. After hearing the evidence of the chief inspector of police at Paris and other witnesses, the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

Mary Ann Hurford was charged before the Richmond magistrates, on Wednesday, with having destroyed some exotic plants in Kew Gardens of the value of 5s. The case was proved, and the defendant was ordered to pay the amount of the damage and 10s. costs.

Telo S. Hare, the cottonbroker who was convicted at Liverpool, last week, of fraud, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

William Steward, librarian of the Limerick Institution, has been sentenced at the Limerick Quarter Sessions to five years' penal servitude for having stolen several hundred volumes of valuable books from that establishment and sold them to a shopkeeper.

The Norwich Election Commissioners received a communication on Wednesday from the Home Secretary, to the effect that no further examination of witnesses was necessary at Norwich.

The Leek (Staffordshire) Improvement Commissioners have refused to receive into their cemetery the following inscription on a Mrs. Newall's tombstone:—"Twenty-one years a dutiful daughter, three years a chaste and virtuous sweetheart, and forty years a loving wife."

The Scotch papers state that the forest of Monar, in Wester Ross, has been bought by Sir Ivor Guest, who has now acquired an immense tract of country in Ross-shire, forming, probably, the most extensive deer-forest in Scotland.

Major Hamilton, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for South Lanarkshire at the last general election, was entertained on Wednesday, at Glasgow, and presented with a testimonial in appreciation of his services during the last Parliament. Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., and Sir R. Anstruther, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The silver medal of the society, and its thanks inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. Thomas Monger, chief boatman in her Majesty's Coastguard Service, and late coxswain of the Tenby life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in that boat in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards amounting to £470 were also granted to the crews of other life-boats of the institution for numerous services rendered during the recent severe gales, when the boats had saved 130 lives from wrecks, besides assisting to rescue seven vessels from destruction. Various rewards were also voted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £2420 were made on life-boat establishments. Several contributions to the society were announced, including £100 "in memoriam," £21 19s. 10s. collected on the occasion of the harvest festival in Lytham parish church, by the Rev. H. B. Hawkins; and £8 12s. collected on board the steamer St. Osyth, on her last voyage, by Captain R. M'Nab. The late Mr. Barrington Garnham, of Brighton, has left the institution a legacy of £50. A new life-boat has recently been sent by the institution to Guernsey, and new boats were ordered to be sent to Sunderland and Broughty Ferry. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

There were 2566 births and 1477 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 217, and the deaths by 6, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily increased from 20·0 to 23·7 per 1000, declined last week to 22·4. The 1477 deaths included 1 from smallpox, 24 from measles, 128 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 35 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough exceeded, whereas those of smallpox, measles, and fever were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers. The 49 fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a further increase upon the numbers returned in the two previous weeks. The 24 deaths referred to fever were fewer than those returned in any of the four preceding weeks, and were but half the corrected average weekly number; 1 was certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which in the seven preceding weeks had steadily increased from 71 to 127, were 128 last week, and exceeded the corrected average for the corresponding week in the last ten years by 38.

Mr. J. B. L. Birnie, advocate, Edinburgh, has been appointed by the Sheriff Principal of Lanarkshire to the post of resident Sheriff at Airdrie, in room of Sheriff Lees, who has been appointed additional Sheriff Substitute at Glasgow.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that a petition has been presented to her Majesty in Council from inhabitants of the town of Bury, Lancashire, praying that a charter of incorporation may be granted to that town, and that her Majesty has ordered that the petition be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Privy Council on Dec. 3.

During the stay of the Prince of Wales at Athens with the King and Queen of Greece, their Majesties and his Royal Highness employed the services of Mr. P. Moraites, photographic artist, to take their portraits, in one group of figures. The Special Artist of this Journal at Athens has furnished a sketch of the Royal party at this sitting, which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations.

A Government inquiry, held with a view to the formation of a combined system of drainage for towns and villages in the Thames Valley, was opened at Surbiton, on Wednesday, before Colonel Ponsonby Cox, R.E., the Commissioner appointed by the Local Government Board. Several places, including Ealing, Acton, Twickenham, Uxbridge, and Croydon, raised, through their legal representatives, objections to a combination scheme; and after some discussion, the inquiry was adjourned to Monday next, in Great George-street, Westminster.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny stamps.

ABROAD.

Copies for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, printed on thin paper, must have stamps affixed to them at the following rates:

Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	1d
Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar, via France	2d
Via Brindisi	2d	Via Southampton	1d
Australia	3d	Holland	1d
Via Southampton	1d	India, via Brindisi	3d
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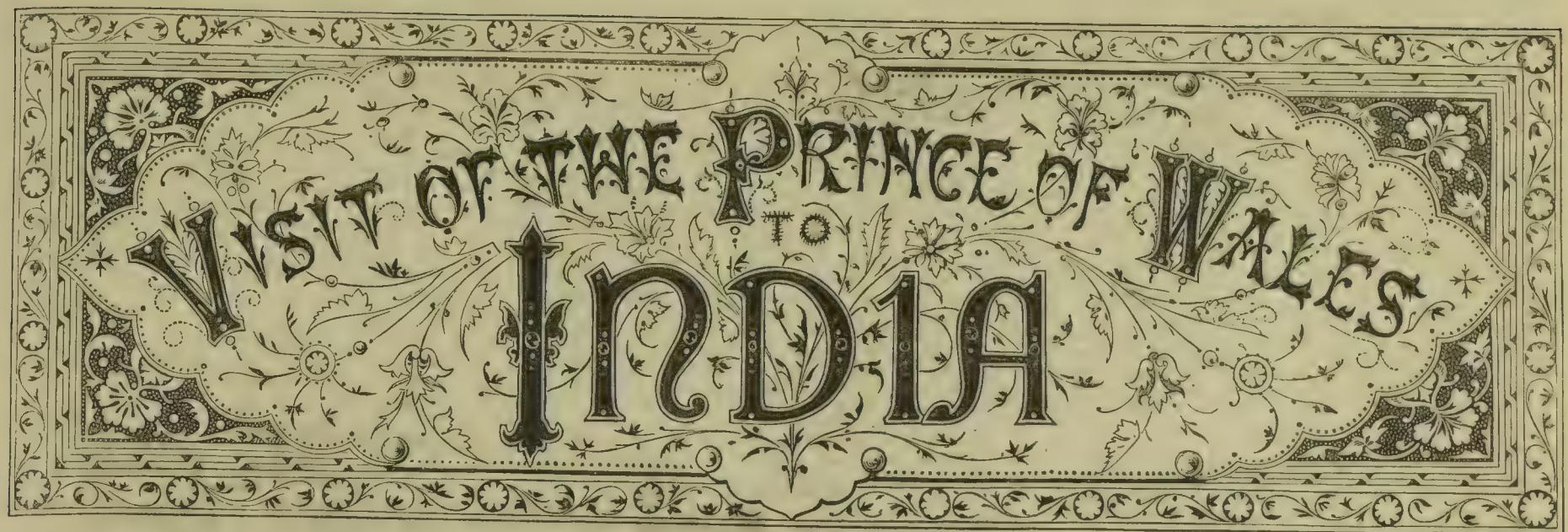
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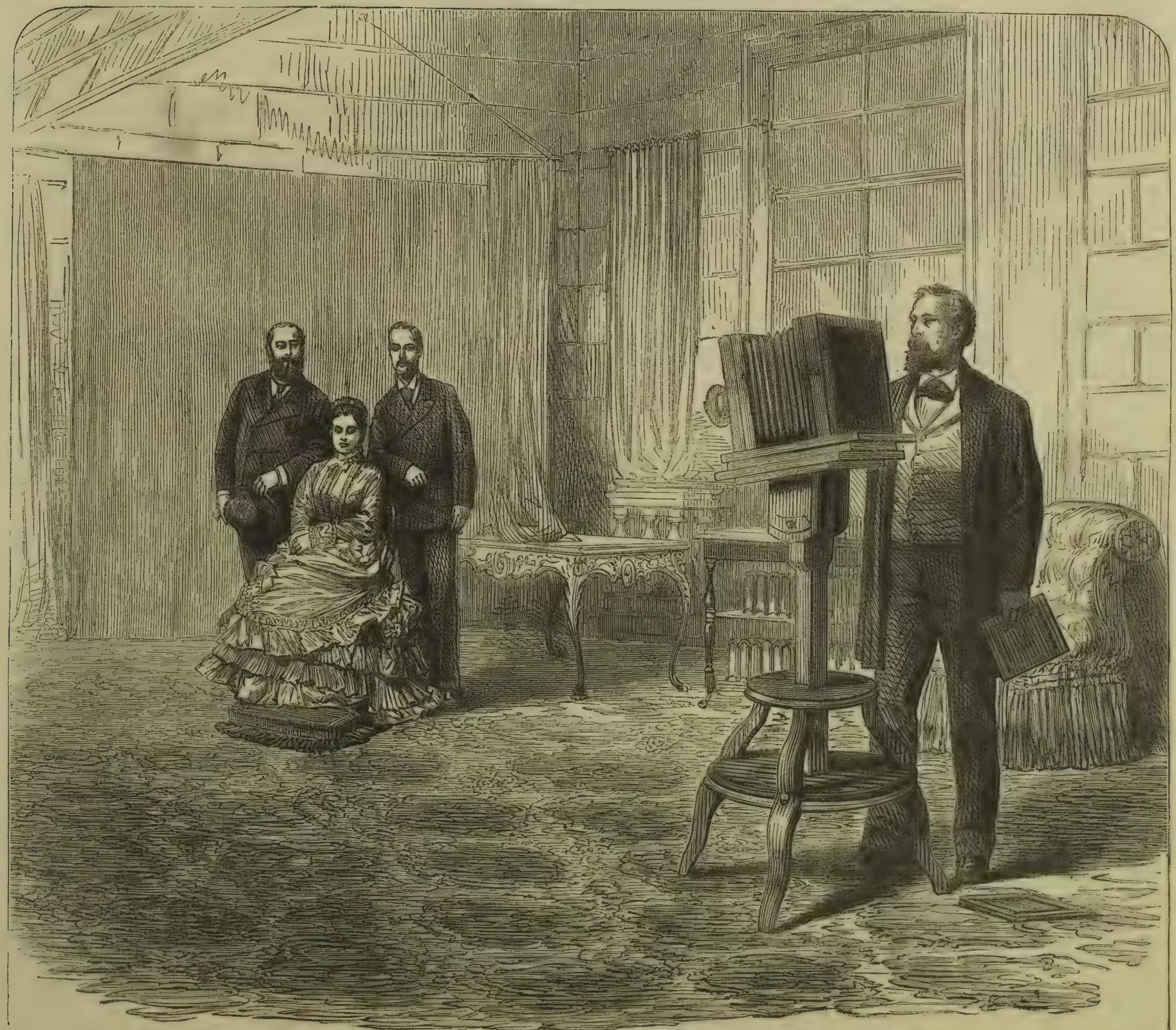
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE, BEING PHOTOGRAPHED AT ATHENS.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

Our Special Artists, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Melton Prior, dispatched along the route of the Prince of Wales to India, taking Greece by the way, have furnished the Sketches engraved for this week's publication, which represent some incidents of travel in the progress of his Royal Highness, from Brindisi to Athens, and thence to Egypt, as was partly related last week.

The departure from Brindisi, on Saturday, the 16th ult., when the Prince went on board the Serapis for his voyage up the Levant, is the subject of our first three Illustrations. One shows the Prince about to enter the state barge which was to convey him from the quay at Brindisi to the Serapis; in the next we see him going on board that ship from the barge; and his reception on board by the commander, Captain the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, is shown in the third Illustration. The two vessels composing the Royal squadron—namely, the Serapis and the Queen's yacht Osborne—made a good passage to the Piraeus, the harbour of Athens, where they arrived at ten o'clock on the Monday morning. The scene was magnificent, as the weather was very fine. The stately sight of the ships against the blue hills of Salamis as they entered was a scene never to be forgotten. Admiral Sir James Drummond, in the Hercules, and Captain Baird, in the Swiftsure, had arrived on the Saturday, and had moored their ships on each side of the entrance. As the Serapis came in between them they fired a Royal salute, which was echoed by the Greek, Russian, and American men-of-war in port. Unfortunately, the Serapis broke both cables on first taking up moorings, and a disastrous accident seemed imminent. As it was, the Serapis carried away the bowsprit of the King of Greece's yacht and nearly ran foul of the Osborne, but timely assistance from the Hercules and the Swiftsure saved her from a worse scrape. King George witnessed the scene from the paddle-box of his own yacht, and went on board the Serapis shortly afterwards.

The quay at the Piraeus was thronged with people; and its front was lined with boats and Oriental caïques made fast to the shore, while gaily-painted skiffs plied in every direction. The balconies of the Exchange and the neighbouring buildings were full of spectators. Before the cafés hundreds of loungers smoked the peaceful hookah, and gazed with serenity upon the impatient crowd. Many a harmless Greek citizen was there arrayed in the warrior garb which, since the Revolution, has been adopted as the national dress, the white kilt of the Albanian Highlander. His gold-embroidered jacket upon jacket, with the superfluous sleeves waving behind him, his belt heavy with pistols, daggers, and cartouche boxes, his red skull-cap with its blue tassel, and over all the shaggy white capote, rendered him a formidable object to set before a Prince. The Greek islanders herded together in their tight-fitting blue jackets and blue nether garments. The fashion and beauty of modern Greece, however, displayed their charms in Parisian dress; indeed, the principal approach to nationality to be noticed in the clothing of the women was a skull-cap similar to that of the men.

The Prince landed at ten minutes past twelve, and was greeted with shouts of welcome from many thousand voices. The military band played "God Save the Queen." All the public authorities and a numerous guard of honour were in attendance to receive the Prince, both at the landing-stage and at the railway station. On disembarking his Royal Highness and King George entered a Royal carriage, and drove to the station, through an avenue of flags, the Prince sitting on the right of the King. An immense crowd lined the route as the Royal train passed on through four miles of olive-groves and vineyards to Athens, where M. Tricoupi received them. The town populace of Athens was most enthusiastic. The band of the 9th Infantry, which there and at the Piraeus formed guards of honour, played "God Save the Queen." A carriage and four, with outriders and a company of hussars, conveyed the Prince to the Royal Palace, where the Queen of Greece received her guest. After partaking of luncheon, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal host and hostess, went out for a drive. His Royal Highness occupied the place of honour in the carriage by the side of the Queen. In the evening the ancient monuments and ruins were brilliantly illuminated; the whole of the Acropolis was lighted up with Bengal fires. The Prince, their Majesties and the Royal family, were present. There was an immense crowd of spectators. The King gave a state dinner that same evening in honour of the Prince of Wales, at which Vice-Admiral Drummond, the Hon. W. Stuart, the British Minister, and Mrs. Stuart, and the members of the British Legation were present. On the Tuesday morning the Prince, accompanied by the King and Queen and their suite, went to spend the day at the Royal country seat near Athens. At night there was a grand banquet, to which all the principal functionaries were invited, in the Royal Palace.

His Royal Highness left Greece on the Wednesday afternoon. He was accompanied from Athens to the Piraeus by the King and Queen. The civil and military authorities were in waiting to receive his Royal Highness, who was greatly cheered by the crowd assembled to witness the departure. A similar demonstration awaited the Prince at the Piraeus, where his Royal Highness and their Majesties embarked on board the Serapis, amid salvos of artillery from the forts and iron-clads. After entertaining their Majesties and several persons of distinction at luncheon, to the number of fifty guests, the Prince, accompanied by the King George, paid a visit of half an hour to Admiral Drummond, on board the Hercules. The Prince and the King returned to the Serapis at four o'clock. The quays and the various merchant craft in the harbour were crowded with spectators. At half-past four anchors were weighed, the cables again breaking, and the Serapis started on her voyage. All the men-of-war fired Royal salutes, and their bands struck up the English National Anthem. The Osborne and the Greek Royal yacht, which was to bring back the King and Queen to Athens, followed the Serapis across the Bay of Salamis and a little way out to sea.

Port Said, on the shore of Egypt, the north entrance of the Suez Canal, was reached on the Saturday morning by the Royal Squadron, consisting of the Serapis and the Osborne, escorted by H.M.S. Pallas and Invincible. As the Serapis steamed into the harbour the yards of the squadron were manned, and his Royal Highness was saluted by the Pallas and Invincible, and by the Egyptian yacht Maṣr. The Prince was received by Prince Tewfik, Prince Hassan, and Prince Toussoun, representing the Viceroy or Khedive of Egypt; and by General Stanton, Consul-General, and Captain Willoughby, agent for the Government of India. His Royal Highness left the Serapis, and, embarking in the Osborne, proceeded along the canal to Ismailia, for Cairo. The Osborne arrived at Ismailia at twenty minutes to five in the afternoon, having taken six hours to perform that portion of the canal passage lying between Port Said and Ismailia. The Osborne was preceded by the Egyptian war-steamer Saib, on board of which were the Egyptian Princes, who disembarked at Ismailia and received his Royal Highness on landing. The Khedive's state train was in waiting there to convey his Royal Highness to Cairo, starting at twenty minutes past five. But

it took three hours and twenty minutes to reach Cairo, travelling in the desert, even by railway, not being so expeditious as on the English lines. It was twenty minutes to nine in the evening before his Royal Highness arrived at Cairo. The Khedive himself, attended by a brilliant staff, had come to the railway station to receive the Prince, and gave to his Royal Highness a most cordial greeting. Accompanied by one of the Princes, his Royal Highness was escorted to the palace. Next day the Prince paid complimentary visits to the Khedive and to the Egyptian Princes; he also held a reception of the British residents.

The investiture of Prince Tewfik, Heir-Apparent of Egypt, with the order of the Star of India by the Prince of Wales, at the Ghezireh Palace, was performed on the Monday. The Khedive arrived with his sons, and was received by the Prince of Wales, who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with the chain and collar of the Star of India. The Viceroy wore a General's uniform, with the same order. All the military members of the suite were in full uniform, the civilians in full Court dress, with orders and decorations. In the evening his Royal Highness and party visited the Pyramids and dined there. The Great Pyramid was illuminated for the occasion, and the effect was very fine. On returning to Cairo the Prince attended a special representation of a French comedy at the Opera House.

On the Tuesday morning his Royal Highness paid several visits. At two o'clock the Prince, accompanied by the Khedive, Prince Tewfik Pasha, Prince Hassan Pasha, and Prince Hussein Pasha, and several Ministers of State, left the Ghezireh Palace and proceeded to the railway station for Suez. At the station he was received by a guard of honour. A military band was also present. His Royal Highness here took leave of the Khedive, and his farewell to the young Princes was very cordial. As the train started on its way to Suez a military salute was fired and the National Anthem was played. The Egyptian Minister, Nubar Pasha, General Stanton, British Consul-General for Egypt, and several railway officials accompanied his Royal Highness on his journey to Suez, where the Royal party arrived at twenty minutes past seven. Mr. West, the British Consul at Suez, Captain Willoughby, and the Governor, were waiting the arrival of the Royal party. The Prince immediately went on board a British steam-tug, and was conveyed to the Serapis, which was lying at some little distance from the shore. The ships in the docks and those lying in the roads were beautifully illuminated. The Serapis and Osborne left Suez at nine o'clock the same evening on their voyage down the Red Sea.

On Monday last, at half-past six in the morning, they arrived at the British station of Aden, where the Prince landed and stayed all day. He was received by the Resident, Brigadier-General Schneider, with all the official and military staff and the other English residents. Several of the Arab Sultans were presented to his Royal Highness. At half-past five in the afternoon the Serapis and Osborne proceeded on their voyage to Bombay.

The Special Artist of this Journal, who went from Brindisi to Egypt by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Ship Company's vessel Sumatra, on his way to India, found a company of fellow-passengers on board whom he thought worthy of an Illustration. They were opera singers, musicians, and ballet dancers, from Paris or from some of the Italian cities, engaged to perform before the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy of Egypt at Cairo. Sixty or seventy of these people were in the Sumatra. All except the prima donna and three or four other leading vocalists or instrumentalists had cheap deck passages. Their accommodation was in the neighbourhood of a cow, which occupied her private stall, a few sheep and poultry, and one or two dogs, with lascars of the crew and negro stokers often passing to and fro; but as they lay about on deck, rolled up in their cloaks and mantles like so many bales of luggage, their voices were often heard in fragments of lyric song, worthy of a fashionable audience in front of the stage at some metropolitan theatre. When the aristocracy of the saloon and cabins became aware of these gifted fellow-passengers in the Sumatra there was a movement forward to hear them sing and to cultivate their acquaintance. On the last evening of the voyage a grand performance on the poop was got up, in tolerably effective style, by the light of a real moon and half a dozen ships' lanterns. The performers did their best, and were rewarded by a liberal subscription. It was a pleasant change from the monotony of steam-boat life.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ITALY.

The visit, during the week before last, of his Majesty William I., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, to Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, in the old Imperial city of Milan, so long the seat of a German dominion, is an event of great historic interest. Our Special Artist in Italy has done justice to this important occasion by his sketches, one of which we used for an Engraving in our last publication, representing the Emperor greeted by Princess Margaret, wife of the Crown Prince Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, at the Royal Palace at Milan. We now give a few more Illustrations of the brilliant series of festive hospitalities, from Monday the 18th ult. to Saturday the 23rd, when the Emperor departed and went home to Berlin.

The Royal Palace in the Piazza del Duomo at Milan is a mediæval structure of the Visconti, converted into a modern edifice by successive improvements received at the hands of Spanish, Austrian, and French Viceroys. The pride of the Palace consists in a superb hall, called La Sala delle Cariatidi, a lofty and spacious apartment, in which the grand dinner, the state ball, and evening reception were given. The hall and other apartments are adorned with paintings by Andrea Mantegna, Holbein, and other Milanese artists. The main entrance to the Palace and the grand staircase were converted into a perfect bower of flowers and shrubs. The wing of the Palace destined for the Emperor's accommodation consisted of twelve rooms, facing the Piazza. Separate quarters were prepared for Count Moltke and other gentlemen in attendance upon the Emperor. The furniture of the Emperor's rooms was very sumptuous, as it had, with plate and linen, been brought from the palaces of Turin and Florence. Of artistic ornaments this palace at Milan cannot boast much. There are some fragments and frescoes removed from an old villa at Sesto, near Monza; some rich Gobelin tapestries, after Raphael's cartoons at Hampton Court; and the modern works of some native artists. Besides the German guests, the palace afforded rooms for the King of Italy; Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret; Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, whose consort remained at San Remo, suffering from ill-health; the Duchess of Genoa, a German Princess, daughter of the late King of Saxony; and her son, Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, on leave from duty at the Royal Naval Establishment at Spezia. There were also Prince Eugène of Carignano; the President of the Council of Ministers, Minghetti; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Visconti Venosta; the Home Minister, Cantelli; and the Minister of War, Ricotti. Generals Menabrea, Cialdini, and other officers of rank, with Court and State dignitaries in great number, were in attendance.

On the night of the Emperor's arrival the Piazza del

Duomo, with the illumination of the Cathedral, presented a magnificent spectacle. A concert was given, during which the German and Italian anthems were played, and greeted with loud cheers. The Emperor and King witnessed the illumination from a balcony. On the Tuesday a review of 20,000 Italian troops took place on the Piazza d'Armi, which is not quite half a mile square, and is rather small for the manoeuvring of such a number of men, though well adapted for the *defilata*, or march past. Both the Emperor and the King met with an enthusiastic reception from the immense number of people assembled to witness this military spectacle. The Sovereigns were attended by a brilliant suite. The scene was very fine on the Piazza d'Armi, which is nobly situated. On its eastern side is the so-called arena, a large oval amphitheatre, in the shape of the Roman one at Verona. It is capable of accommodating 40,000 persons, and is used by the municipality for spectacles of various kinds. By the side of this is a handsome building, provided for the accommodation of distinguished persons, and here were Princess Margaret and the ladies of the Court. Immediately below them were the Emperor and King on horseback. As they came on the ground, and during the march past, the bands played the Prussian National Hymn. To the right of what may be called "the grand stand" is a fine triumphal arch, the work of the architect Cagnola. It bears this inscription:—"Alle speranze del regno Italico, i Milanesi dedicarono l'anno 1807, e francati di servitu felicemente restituirono l'anno 1859." This monument, recalling such epochs of history, was regarded with much interest by the German Emperor. The arch is a very fine one, not so large or so massive as the Arc de Triomphe at Paris, but in purer architectural taste, and it is of white marble. A bronze figure of Peace, holding an olive-branch in one hand and in the other the reins of six bronze horses, crowns the summit of the arch; at each corner of the top of the building stands a bronze figure of Fame, with a horse of the same metal. All the horses are in full action, and are very finely modelled. This archway forms one of the gates of the city—that by which the road to the Simplon passes. Beyond this, to the north, is a magnificent range of mountains, now covered with snow, around the Lecco branch of the Lake of Como. They afforded an excellent background for the bronze statues and horses, which showed with admirable effect. Nothing could be finer than the sight which met the gaze of the Sovereigns as they turned to the right. To their left the Piazza d'Armi is shut in by the ancient Castle, now converted into a vast range of barracks. Behind these buildings lies the main part of the city. The beautiful spire and forest of pinnacles of the Cathedral were very advantageously seen, glittering in their pure white marble. Immediately in front of the Sovereigns the piazza is shut in by some fine trees, beyond which lies the vast plain of Lombardy. The review was a great success, especially as regards the bersaglieri; and the Alpine troops, of a character unlike any German corps, attracted the attention of the foreign guests.

In the evening there was a grand state dinner at the palace, attended by 172 out of the 180 invited guests, fourteen being of the fair sex. Besides the two Sovereigns, the Princes and Princesses, and the gentlemen and ladies of their suite, there were the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, the Milanese Senators and Deputies, the German Minister, Herr Keudell, the Italian Cabinet Ministers, and some members of the Berlin Foreign Office, but the Archbishop of Milan declined the invitation. The scene that night at the La Scala Theatre was magnificent. The German and Italian Sovereigns arrived at nine o'clock and remained two hours. All the boxes were filled, the ladies' dresses and jewels greatly adding to the brilliancy of the spectacle. Many distinguished personages had seats in the parterre. Their Majesties' arrival was greeted with three rounds of cheers, and the German national anthem was played. The Emperor rose twice to express his thanks. After the cantata "Borussia" had been given the cheering was renewed. The two Monarchs sat between Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Genoa, and the Princes occupied the other seats in the Royal box. The members of the Imperial and Royal suites were in other boxes with Court ladies and the Presidents of the two Chambers.

The Emperor and the King, with the Italian Princes, went on the Wednesday to the Royal Park of Monza, ten miles by rail from Milan, intending to hunt or shoot, but the weather was too bad. When the Emperor went to partake of breakfast at Prince Humbert's villa the hero of the hour was his Highness's little son, the Prince of Naples, who, not quite six years old, gravely welcomed his Majesty, to the delight of the King. Count Moltke alone visited the Cathedral of Monza, where the old Emperors used to be crowned Kings of Italy, with the iron crown of the Lombards. Having returned to Milan, the Emperor visited the Duomo and the hospital, and walked through the Victor Emmanuel Gallery, attended by Signor Mengoni, the architect. He complimented the latter upon his work, and requested that he would give him a model of the arch of the gallery. A visit was subsequently paid to the Municipality, where his Majesty was received by the Mayor. The Emperor expressed his admiration for the population of Milan, and thanked the Mayor for the welcome he had given him.

The two Sovereigns, with their suite and a distinguished company, again went on the Thursday to Monza, and took part in a grand "partita di caccia." The Imperial and Royal party were conveyed to the railway in several state carriages. In the first sat the Emperor William with King Victor Emmanuel; in the next, Prince Humbert, with the other Princes; followed in other vehicles by their usual male retinue. The two Monarchs in their well-appointed sportsman's garb—the Emperor in a light-coloured suit, with a white hat, the King in black velvet, with a broad-brimmed Calabrian beaver—looked even to greater advantage than in their uniforms, with the cords of their Orders and their white-plumed silver helmets. The Emperor, hale and hearty, accompanied with a smile the bows by which, with bare head, he acknowledged the obeisances of the people who stood in the road. The King sat erect and composed, taking no notice of the salutations, as presumed to be exclusively addressed to his august visitor. Prince Humbert stood up in his carriage, and returned the people's signs of respect with an eager demonstrative alacrity. At the Monza station other carriages, drawn by superb teams, were in waiting. The party at once repaired to the park, and on their first appearance the horns gave the signal for the beginning of the sport. What is called in Italy a "partita di caccia" is not, as one might imagine, a hunting but a shooting party. There was a battue of the Prince's coveys, and a terrific slaughter ensued. The King seldom fired, but never missed. Thirty-one shots of the Emperor were successful. Prince Humbert did the greatest execution, but the Dukes of Aosta and Genoa acquitted themselves with credit. Count Moltke did not attend the party. There were about 400 pheasants and woodcocks killed, a roebuck which received his death-shot from the Emperor's rifle, several hares, and other game. The whole was presented to the Emperor William, who ordered it to be sent to Berlin. Then followed lunch at four o'clock, and two hours later the sportsmen were all back in Milan.

In the evening there was the Court ball in the Grand Hall of the Caryatides. The lines of chairs, for ladies only, were

drawn up on three sides of the vast apartment; the fourth side of the area was unoccupied, being intended as free space for the dancers. Gentlemen stood behind the ladies. There were between three and four thousand, counting all the ladies and gentlemen. Upon the first notes of Haydn's Anthem being struck the Royal couples stepped in, the Emperor with Princess Margaret, the King with the Duchess of Genoa, and the Prince and Generals of high rank with the Marchesa di Montero, the Countess Gattinara, and other ladies of honour in attendance on the Princess. It was a splendid sight to view the rich uniforms and the elegant ladies' toilets that dazzled the eye in the bright yet soft blaze of the myriads of wax lights. The Emperor wore a scarlet tunic, with white epaulettes, and held in his right hand his helmet with the silver eagle. The King and Prince Amadeo were clad in their Generals' uniforms. Prince Humbert, during the German Emperor's visit, invariably appeared in the Prussian hussar costume of the regiment which bears his name. Count von Moltke had on the cordon of the Order of St. Maurice. The Ministers and other high civil functionaries were in Court dress. Princess Margaret was attired in blue, her robe bordered with wreaths of roses. Her necklace and tiara were of diamonds. Her mother, the Duchess of Genoa, was in white. After the first and second waltzes, in which the Princes and Princess, with the ladies of honour, took the lead, the lists began to be invaded, and the mêlée became general, room enough being left here and there for the dancing sets. The Emperor, the King, and the Duchess of Genoa did not join the dancers. The Emperor never sat down, but was unremitting in his attentions to the Princess, and to the loveliest of her ladies of honour.

The Emperor had long interviews with the Italian Ministers, Signori Minghetti and Visconti-Venosta. His Majesty expressed great confidence in the policy pursued by the present State Cabinet. In conversation with the President of the Chamber of Deputies the Emperor remarked that the reception he had met with was a proof of the satisfaction of the country at the alliance subsisting between Italy and Germany. His Majesty added:—"I am pleased, because my reception attests the friendship of the two nations—relations which will promote their mutual happiness. Italy and Germany attained unity together, and must remain friends—yes, ever friends." Turning to the King, the Emperor pressed his Majesty's hand and repeated, "Yes, always friends." The Emperor also spoke to the King in favourable terms of the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty was obliged reluctantly to forego his visit to the Lake of Como, being unable to spare the necessary time on Saturday, as it was imperative that he should return to Berlin. He expressed to Prince Humbert the desire of the Crown Prince of Germany and his own hope that, as the fathers were attached to each other, the sons would preserve the amicable alliance demanded in the true interests of both nations. On the Friday his Imperial Majesty visited the Protestant church, where he was received by the council representing the Protestant community. The Minister delivered a congratulatory address, to which the Emperor replied that the successes he had gained were due to Providence, in whose hands he was simply an instrument.

His Majesty left Milan for Turin, en route for Berlin, at a quarter past one on the Saturday afternoon. King Victor Emmanuel, the Princes and their suites, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the authorities of Milan, accompanied him to the railway station in state carriages. The Emperor was greatly cheered by the people assembled to witness his departure. A body of troops received the Emperor and the King with military honours at the railway station. General Cialdini and Herr von Keudell, the German Minister to Italy, accompanied his Majesty as far as the Italian frontier. The Emperor kissed Princess Margaret on taking leave of her Royal Highness, and at the station thrice embraced the King before entering the carriage. His Majesty left 12,000 lire to be distributed among the poor of the town of Milan.

One of our Illustrations shows the scene at the illumination on the Piazza del Duomo, which was transformed into a field of standard banners and lamps, with candelabra above twenty feet in height, each bearing forty lights and hung with gilded baskets and bell-shaped flowers. At the four corners rose the flag-poles, bearing entwined the Italian, German, and Milanese standards; such as the red cross on white field, the striped pig, or the viper of the Visconti; and each of the six gates had its separate flag. Every one of the flag-poles bore a hundred lights. The candelabra extended to the line of the Bishop's Palace. The Victor Emmanuel gallery was also covered with plants, flowers, and garlands. It was the same with the streets Carlo Alberto and Santa Margherita and the Piazza della Scala, all having a splendid effect. These decorations were provided by the civic municipality of Milan.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

Our Correspondent, M. Charles Yriarte, sends a few additional sketches from Bosnia, near the frontier of Herzegovina, showing two of the Turkish posts and the troops of occupation. Among the towns so often mentioned of late, Kostantza and Zvornik are the most worthy of note. The former was, thirteen years ago, only a Turkish guard-house; but the Turks who were driven out of Servia having settled there, it has grown to be a pleasant town, with at least 5000 inhabitants. The Servian agitators failed in trying to get up an insurrection in that part of the country. Its speedy suppression by the Mohammedan inhabitants themselves was beyond all question. Zvornik, with about 10,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively Mohammedans, is romantically situated on the left bank of the Drina. This river, from the Stolatz mountains to its falling into the Save, forms the boundary between Bosnia and Servia; the frontier only crosses the river at Zvornik, so that Mali (Little) Zvornik, though lying on the right bank, belongs to Turkey. This small semicircular territory, with a diameter of scarcely four miles, has for years been a subject of discord between Servia and Turkey.

It was stated last week that, during the night of the 19th and 20th inst., a corps of about 1200 Turks trespassed upon Servian territory. They were repulsed by the Servian troops with the loss of some wounded. The Servian Government has ordered the commanders on the frontier to repel energetically any invasion of Servian territory, without, however, crossing the frontier. The Turkish Government has declared that no violations of Servian territory have been committed either by the Turkish regular troops or by the Bashi-Bazouks; only a certain number of individuals having personal grievances to avenge have crossed the frontier. These are to be sought out and rigorously punished by a military tribunal established for the purpose at Novi Bazar, while severe orders have been issued and precautions taken against the recurrence of similar offences.

Later Ragusa telegrams state that an insurgent force, numbering 2000, from the Montenegrin frontier, had given battle to a body of Turkish troops and defeated them, great loss being sustained on both sides.

According to news received through Slavonic sources, the Turkish Government is asserted to be actively negotiating with Montenegro, with the object of persuading that State not to support the insurgents. Territorial compensation is said to have been offered to Montenegro as an inducement by Turkey.

MUSIC.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The newly-instituted Saturday afternoon concerts at this establishment were successfully inaugurated last week. We have already given a summary of the outlines of the scheme, which resemble, in their general features, those of the excellent concerts that have for many years been so justly renowned at the Crystal Palace. The first of the Muswell-hill concerts—on Saturday—consisted of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and a miscellaneous selection. For these special performances the band is augmented to upwards of sixty in number; and a very effective choir has been formed, consisting of fully 250 voices. With these accessories, Rossini's sacred masterpiece was very effectively given—the vocal solos having been well rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss M. Severn, Mr. Guy, and Signor Monari Rocca.

The second part of Saturday's concert comprised the overture to "Der Freyschütz," a "Gavotte" by Boccherini, played by the orchestral stringed instruments, and vocal solos by the singers already named. Among the pieces of the latter class, a new patriotic song, "The Light Brigade"—composed by Mr. Weist Hill and sung by Mr. Guy, with chorus—was especially successful. Mr. Hill has exercised great judgment in the formation of the excellent orchestra and choir, and the performances were conducted by him with energy and discretion.

This week's concert will be of special interest, as it will bring forward Handel's "Esther"—the first of his grand series of English oratorios—which has been for many years unheard here.

The arrangements for the private music and singing lessons for ladies, to be given at the Alexandra Palace by Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Signor Fabio Campana, and other eminent professors, are now completed. The first session opened on Monday.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert (the fifth of the present series) was one of very great interest, having included fine orchestral performances of Spohr's most elaborate symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known here as "The Power of Sound"), and of the second of the four overtures composed by Beethoven for his opera of "Fidelio." The overture which opened the concert—Herr Volkmann's to "Richard the Third," is not the happiest specimen that could have been found of a living composer, who is much esteemed in Germany, although almost unknown here. The work referred to contains some clever instrumentation, but is crude in subject and laboured in treatment. The interpolation of what is called "an old English war-song," but is in reality the Scotch tune "The Campbells are Coming," is attended with anything but a happy result. The other instrumental piece was Vieuxtemps's second violin concerto, which was brilliantly played by Madame Norman-Néruda. Madame Osgood (from America) made a very successful first appearance, and displayed much charm of voice and great refinement of style in the air "Flowers of the Valley," from Weber's "Euryanthe," and an "Ave Maria" by Dudley Buck. The concert derived a strong additional interest from Mr. Sims Reeves's fine singing in the prayer, "Lord, in youth's eager years," from Mr. C. Horsley's oratorio, "Gideon," and Mendelssohn's "Hunter's song."

The pianoforte recital of Mr. Walter Bache, given at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, was of high and special interest. Mr. Bache's brilliant execution and artistic taste were successfully manifested in a series of pieces of various schools and periods—his most important performance having been in the great solo sonata of Beethoven in C minor, the thirty-second and last of the well-known series of those works. Other styles of pianoforte music were represented by extracts from the works of Bach, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt, and Joachim Raff, whose "Chaconne" for two pianos was admirably rendered by Mrs. Beesley and Mr. Bache. Herr Wilhelm played Bach's "Chaconne" for violin alone, and (in answer to an encore) a transcription of the eighth of Chopin's nocturnes—both with those fine qualities of tone, style, and mechanism for which this artist is eminent. Miss Anna Williams sang, with great effect, a canzonet by Pergolesi and a lied by Schumann.

Miss Emily Mott's concert, at St. James's Hall on Monday, gave fresh proof of that young lady's merits as a vocalist, all her performances having been much applauded and one of them encored. Mr. Sims Reeves, who was in fine voice, contributed to the many attractions of the evening.

This week's classical night at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts (on Wednesday) was illustrative of English composers; the first part of the programme having consisted of a selection from Locke, Shield, Dibdin, Bishop, Balfe, Hatton, Macfarren, Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and Mr. J. F. Barnett. The admirable violin-playing of Madame Norman-Néruda is now a feature in the miscellaneous portions of the concerts. The last Wagner night of the season was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

Miss Mary Fisher, a clever young pianist, gave her first matinée musicale, on Saturday, at the Langham Hall. The pieces played by her were the Sonata, op. 14, by Beethoven, Barnett's Fantasia on themes from his "Ancient Mariner," and two movements by Chopin, in all which she displayed ability of no common order. A feature of the concert was the performance of the Romance in F, by Beethoven (for piano and violin), by Miss Fisher and her father, Mr. David Fisher, the well-known and admired comedian. The violin-playing of Mr. Fisher was so good that a well-deserved encore was the result.

The first monthly meeting this season of the Musical Association (for the discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music) was held on Monday afternoon in Harley-street, under the presidency of Mr. William Pole, Mus. Doc. Oxon. There was a good attendance. Mr. Charles K. Salaman, the hon. secretary, read a paper on Musical Criticism.

The meetings of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society (of which the Duke of Edinburgh is both president and a member of the orchestra) will commence on Nov. 5. The use of the lecture theatre at the South Kensington Museum has again been granted. The concerts will take place in the Royal Albert Hall, and the first one will be given on Saturday, Dec. 18, for the benefit of the funds of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital at Eastbourne.

The directors of the Hackney Choral Society have this season decided to give their concerts at the Shoreditch Town-hall only, and with full orchestral accompaniments. The works to be performed will include Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," on Nov. 25; Smart's "Bride of Dunkerron," early in March, 1876; and Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," early in May, 1876.

THEATRES.

Theatrical business begins at this season materially to slacken, and we need not be surprised if we have to encounter a barren week or two.

At the Adelphi the run secured for "Nicholas Nickleby" has at length come to a conclusion. It is now followed by another of Mr. Andrew Halliday's adaptations—namely, "David Copperfield," or "Little Em'ly," as the drama is entitled. The piece is admirably placed on the boards, in regard both to scenery and acting. Mr. Samuel Emery is, of course, Dan'l Peggotty, and he is most ably supported by Miss Lydia Foote. A better Uriah Heep than Mr. John Clarke's is not to be had, and Mr. James Fernandez, in Micawber, has made a decided hit. The rest of the parts are efficiently realised by the excellent artistes to whom they are intrusted.

At the Strand Mr. Byron's comedy of "Weak Woman" has been judiciously revived. Miss Ada Swanborough has resumed her character of Helen Gaythorne, and Miss Marian Terry, as Lilian, is charming. We are much pleased with the Frederick Fanshawe of Mr. W. H. Vernon, which throughout is a genuine bit of acting. The Captain Ginger of Mr. Edward Terry is extravagantly eccentric but amusing.

"Our Boys" was represented for the 250th time at the Vaudeville last Saturday. But these are the days of long runs

A new piece, concluding the evening's entertainment, has been produced at the Opéra Comique, whimsical both in idea and treatment, under the title "Quite Cracked." It is musical in character and slight in subject. The action takes place between a musical composer and a tragic author, who, residing under the same roof, annoy each other with their rehearsals. At length they coalesce and carry on their projects in union, giving, by the way, many caricatures of performers which are exceedingly droll. The success of the farce is entirely owing to the actors, Mr. Perrini, Mr. Hill, and Miss Urber.

Mr. Jefferson appeared at the Princess's, on Monday, in "Rip van Winkle." The fame of the work and the actor is great in the United States, and about ten years ago we made their acquaintance in England. The geniality of the theme and the thoroughly artistic talent of the performer ensure the success of the production. The version of the play as now acted is that by Mr. Boucicault; it is in all respects a most skilful adaptation. There was a large audience, who were fascinated with the exquisite precision of the actor's style.

The present week is the last of the engagement of Mr. Charles Mathews at the Gaiety. After a morning performance for his benefit on Monday next he will start for India.

The Court Theatre was reopened, under the management of Mr. Hare, with Mr. H. Aidé's comedy of "A Nine Days' Wonder," which has proved to be permanently attractive.

A charming piece, entitled "A Spanish Bond: a Financial Romance," written by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett—the music by Mr. German Reed—has been produced at St. George's Hall. The notion on which the plot turns is equally whimsical and romantic. The action is all comprised in one scene—an interior, by Mr. George Gordon. The dialogue is smart and refined, and the acting and singing throughout are remarkably good, even for such artists as Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Alfred Reed, and Miss Leonora Graham. We may again refer to the subject.

A series of standard English comedies has been commenced at the Alexandra Palace, the first piece selected being Colman's comedy of "John Bull," with Mr. Phelps in the part of Job Thornbury, supported by the entire Gaiety company, under the direction of Mr. Hollingshead.

On Saturday, at the reopening of Sangers' National Amphitheatre, which has been redecorated, the house was crowded to witness the revival of "Mazepa," the heroine being competently represented by Miss Annie Temple.

A large dog show was opened on Tuesday in the exhibition building, Dublin.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, held at Sheffield, last week, Lord Wharncliffe, who presided, stated that to carry on the institution efficiently £18,000 would be required, of which only £8000 is secured.

Mr. Frank Buckland's inquiry into the state of the sea-coast fisheries of Norfolk and Suffolk has resulted in the publication of an elaborate report, in which he makes various suggestions, some of them being of imperative necessity for the preservation and proper working of the fisheries.

The municipal elections in the corporate boroughs of England and Wales took place on Monday. In the majority of cases the contests turned upon politics. In some towns social questions predominated, while in others the choice of the burgesses was governed solely by local considerations.

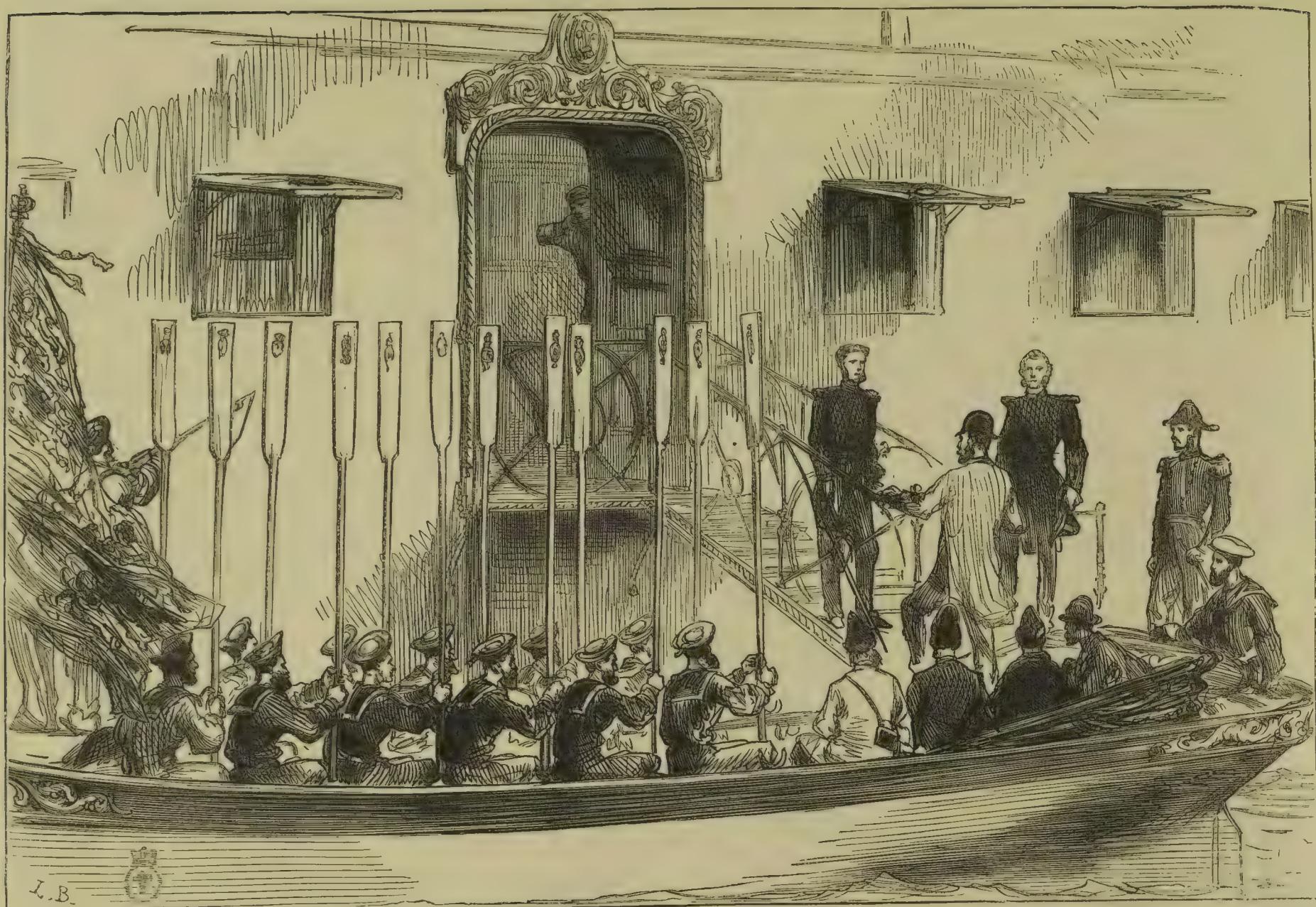
An important scheme under the Artisans and Labourers' Dwelling Act was adopted by the Swansea Town Council yesterday week. The area included in the plans comprises the disreputable parts of the town. The cost is estimated at £61,280; but, as the improvements will give a splendid thoroughfare through property of little value, the assessment will be raised, and the council will gain £800 a year in rates.

The Mayor of Leeds, Alderman Marsden, was yesterday week presented with a Bible and an illuminated address, subscribed for in pence by upwards of 23,000 Sunday-school children of all denominations, as a tribute of their appreciation of the liberal manner in which his Worship provided for their comfort and pleasure on the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. for Denbighshire, entertained at dinner at Wynnstay yesterday week 600 of his tenantry from various parts of the Principality where his estates are situated, all the tenants whose rents were £10 and upwards being included in the list of guests. This monster gathering was in return for the many memorials and congratulatory addresses that were sent to Sir Watkin on his return to health.

The Board of Visitors appointed to inspect the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—which this year consisted of Bishop Cloughton, Chaplain-General of the Forces, General Elwyn, General Scott, and Sir W. B. Barttelot—have issued their report. The result of the inspection, so far as it depends on those employed in the establishment, has convinced the visitors that it is in a very satisfactory condition. They strongly urge that the recommendations made by their predecessors as to additional accommodation should be carried out.

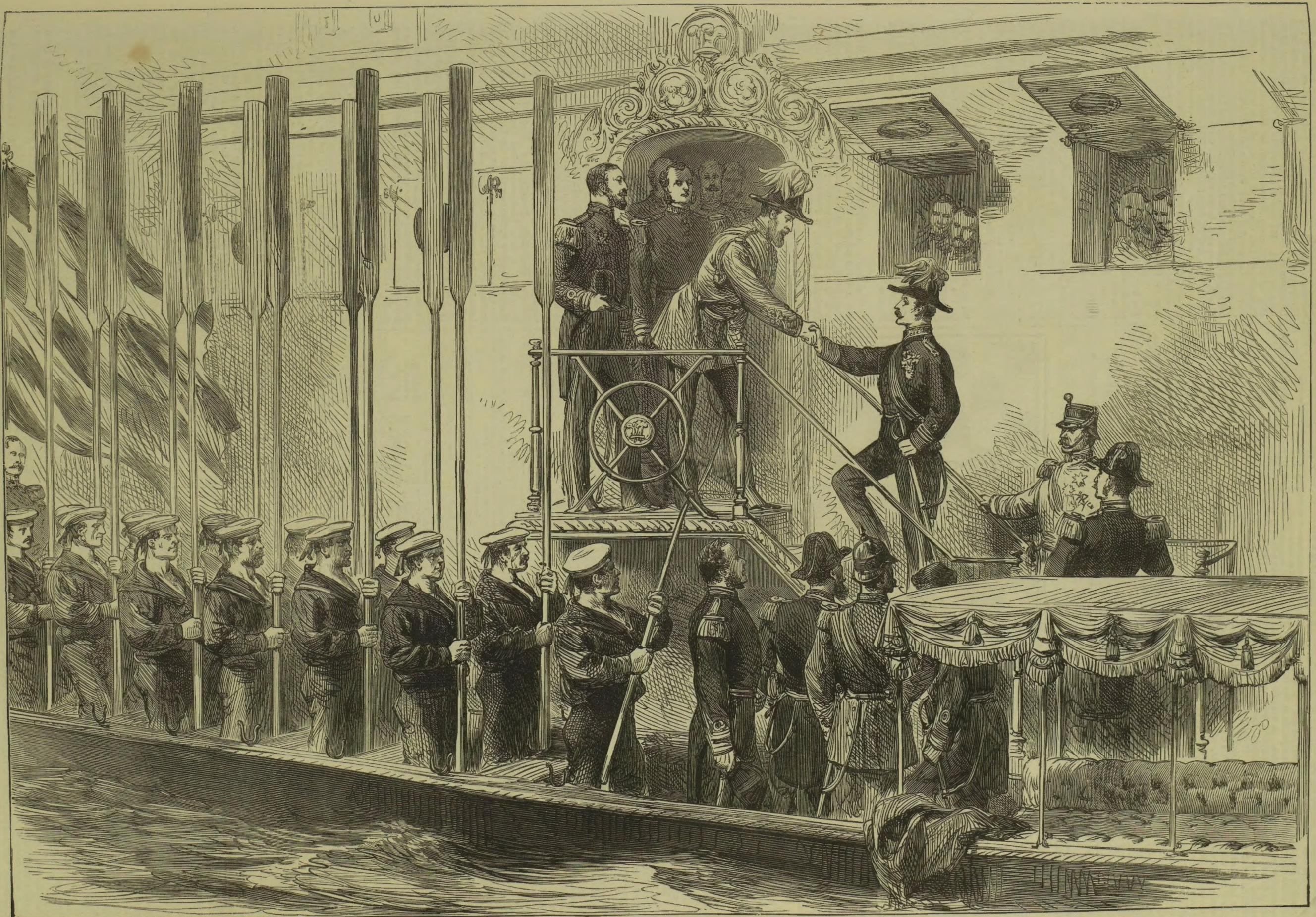
The ship Indus, chartered by Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts to her Majesty's Government of Queensland, left the East India Docks, on Monday, with upwards of 500 emigrants, bound for Maryboro' and Brisbane, Queensland. The emigrants are chiefly from the west of England. They consist of 140 married men and their wives, 120 children, 126 single women, under the care of a qualified matron, and 120 single men. The men are under the supervision of Dr. Hickling, appointed by the Queensland Government.



THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING HIS STATE BARGE FOR H.M.S. SERAPIS AT BRINDISI.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS AT BRINDISI.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE KING OF GREECE RECEIVED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is remarkable that retired Indian officials, gentlemen who have been despotic rulers of men, and who may, therefore, be supposed to have cultivated that golden silence which adds so much to the dignity of a governing magnate, in the House of Commons are nearly always garrulous. A notable exemplar of this is to be found in Sir George Campbell, who has recently descended from the rank of an Eastern Pro-Consul to the representation of a Scottish burgh. It is not to be denied that he has often spoken on matters which he understands, and, despite a not very pleasant delivery, on the whole, well. But the favour with which he was received, when he was talking Indian, has had the usual effect, and in the House he is everlasting and universal. It is curious to observe that his experience as an Indian Sub-Governor has tended to liberalise his views in regard to the policy which should guide England in her Eastern Empire. In fact, he is an advanced Indian reformer. His fondness for speechmaking has been gratified lately; for as Kirkcaldy, which he represents, is a collection of burghs, he has been making a circuit and uttering at least ten orations in as many days.

Everyone knows that Sir Stafford Northcote has expanded almost into a great statesman, and, with the aid of continued increase of revenue, has created himself into a successful Finance Minister. As his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer are not overwhelming, he has diverged a little into political economy; and, as is well known, has passed a Friendly Societies Act, which is not wholly unsatisfactory. At any rate, it has been so far approved by those that it most concerns that he has been rewarded by being made an "Oddfellow"—that is, a member of one of the societies for which he has been legislating. But it by no means follows that he is to become eccentric and infringe on that superb gravity which characterises him and lends such a factitious weight to his demeanour. To be sure, since he has been riding on the high tide of success, he has essayed a jokelet or two; but there is no fear that his latest honour will have the effect of causing him to play fantastic tricks in order to fill the part of an Oddfellow.

Time was when Castle Hedingham was a sort of watchword in the political world, for from thence, once a year, there used to come a manifesto of the Conservative party, which, being uttered by Colonel W. Beresford (who was familiarly called W. B.), was supposed to speak the thoughts and intentions of the leaders of that party. For that, Colonel Beresford was no ordinary party manager; he was not the mere mouth-piece of his chiefs; but he led his leaders, originated ideas of Conservative conduct and tactics, and sent them forth in the form of ukases, from which there was no appeal. Thus it came to pass that the political world looked to the annual meeting at Castle Hedingham for information as to the course which the Tory party intended to pursue in the ensuing Session. But Colonel Beresford somewhat prematurely passed away; no one had the ability or the temerity to attempt exactly to fill the place he occupied, and the glory of Castle Hedingham departed with him. Every year, however, the ghost of the ancient gathering appears in the old spot, and some puny speeches are pronounced, to which no one out of the district pays attention. Just now the assembly has taken place, and there appeared some representatives of that Essex mind of which sometimes people have spoken with scant admiration. Some effort seems to have been made to give the meeting an air of importance by supplementing the Essex members by gentlemen who, though resident in that county, are, Parliamentarily, not of it. Thus there were Mr. Coope, whose first representative duty is to Middlesex, and Mr. Majendie, who is member for Canterbury. Neither of these names is very startling, but the moral support of the owners of them must have been very grateful to such by no means strong brethren as Colonel Makins, Colonel Ruggles-Brise, and Mr. Round. The patching-up of the meeting culminated in the chairman, Sir Charles Du Cane, who was once an Essex member, and a gentleman who fully believed that there was a great deal in him, and who made violent spasmodic efforts to get it out, but in vain. No doubt the réunion was comfortable but dull, and gave out none of those flashes of Conservatism which used to illuminate Castle Hedingham in the olden time of W. B.

During the last Session it was palpable that some of the tritons of the minnows on the front Opposition bench were trying their prentice-hands at leadership, or, at least, endeavouring to give some taste of their quality with a view to possibilities. Who could say that on some not too remote day events should not make Mr. Dodson or Mr. Shaw Lefevre a chief? while no sane man who knew anything about the matter could doubt that in Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen the Opposition had a full-blown leader, if they only could be brought to think so. Of course, the idea has occurred to that right honourable gentleman himself, who is not wont to fail in self-esteem, and one might think that there was a trace of bidding for leadership in a speech of his delivered lately to his constituents at Deal. Especially he made a dash at the sympathies of the Liberals who are Dissenters by declaring for the Burials Bill, which he has hitherto opposed; while he endeavoured to persuade the Liberals who are Churchmen that the concession involved in the measure would tend to retard disestablishment. Generally, the speech was palpably intended to exhibit the breadth, the comprehensiveness, and the acumen of Mr. Hugessen's political views, and to more than insinuate that they amply qualify him to fill the highest functions in his party.

There were several measures brought forward last Session which, though not strictly legal in their character, afforded fair opportunity for lawyers to interfere in the discussions on them. It thus came to pass that Mr. Herschell, one of the members for Durham city, and a distinguished Q.C. on the Northern Circuit, came to the front very creditably. He seemed to have emancipated himself from that peculiar maulerism which people are apt to say is the vice of the Parliamentary speaking of successful advocates, and he talked with the breadth of a layman, aided by the critical acumen of a lawyer; while his manner was fervid, and his elocution of no ordinary quality. He established such a reputation in the House as must have rendered a recent meeting between him and his constituents mutually satisfactory. There is not a shadow of a doubt that a law-officer looms on Mr. Herschell in the future of the Liberal party.

It is a real pleasure to be able to record that Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, while resting from the onerous duties of his office, is showing that he is disinclined to give up to the Board of Trade that which was meant for mankind; for he is flitting fitfully about the country and flashing political instruction on any body of people that will hear him, and of course their name is legion.

A Parliamentary return shows that the total gross income of the endowed charities of Warwickshire is £63,343, of which £33,954 is applicable to education, £2538 to endowments of clergy, lectures, and for sermons, £1752 for church purposes, £4199 for public uses, and £10,619 for support of almshouses, their inmates, and pensioners.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EAST MARDEN, 1ST, M H MOORHOUSE, LATTA.—But why does not Black play 1. Q to Q 4th?

BENET.—There is no solution in three moves. Look at the position again.

MINTO.—We will do as you request.

T A TIPPER.—We really cannot make out your diagram. It contains only five squares.

R D T.—We cannot make out your problem. Kindly send it on a diagram.

A STEINER.—Many thanks for the game.

ANDAMAN.—There is no solution to Problem No. 1651 by 1. Q to Kt 7th (ch).

N B S.—All your proposed solutions of No. 1653 are incorrect. We do not remember seeing your solution of No. 1651.

L L.—Problem No. 1650 cannot be solved by 1. B takes B.

A T SELF & A H G.—Not near it.

E H K.—Still more hopeless than the former one.

BIGOT AND BALL.—How do the Knights mate if Black move 1. R to R 5th?

A DELAUNAY.—Many thanks for your courtesy.

D M TYRAS, J A BYRD, AND J G FINCH.—Problems received, with thanks.

H SCHLEUSNER.—How do you propose to mate in two moves if Black plays 1. Q takes Kt?

PROBLEM NO. 1652.—Correct solutions received from Hembury, J L, L L, B Fielding, Tredinnock, W Field, R W S, J C, Imp, Pagoda, R D T, Trial, Cowie, Andaman, Ilkley, T K v Nilkheim, J A K.

PROBLEM NO. 1653.—Correct solutions received from L L, J Sowden, G Swidenbank, Wew Pawn, A Freeman, J G C, Miss Jane D, H Schleusner. Those by Strathmore, Weatherstone, J Ridpath, are wrong.

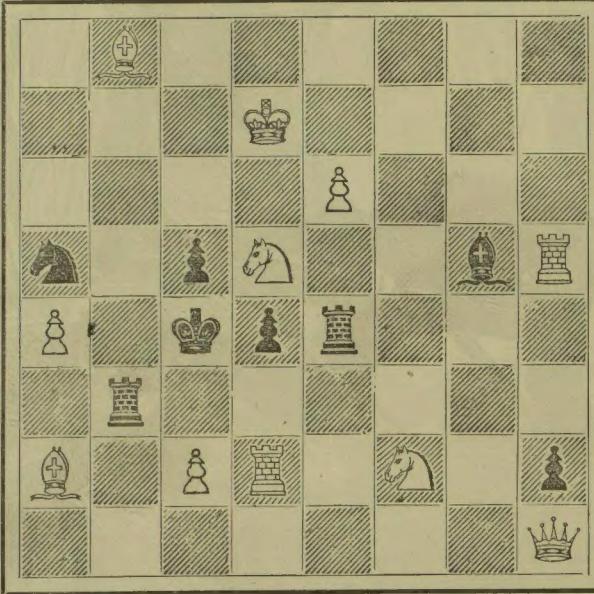
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1653.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 5th	Q to QR 4th	3. Q to K 5th (ch)	Q takes Q
2. Kt (from R sq)	to B 2nd	4. B mates.	
		The variations are obvious.	

PROBLEM NO. 1655.

By Mr. J. P. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A Challenge Cup Game played between Major MARTIN and Mr. BURN, jun., of Liverpool, at the late meeting of the Counties Chess Association.

(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Major M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q R 4th
6. Kt takes K P Q to K B 3rd
Not so strong as 6. Kt to K R 3rd.
7. B takes KBP(ch) K to B sq
8. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd
9. B takes Kt P takes Kt
10. B to Q 5th P to Q B 3rd
This move, which was first brought into notice by Mr. Rosenthal, who published an analysis of it in *La Stratégie*, is far preferable to the more obvious coup of 10. B takes Q P.
11. B to Q Kt 3rd

WHITE (Major M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
This simply throws the game away. The correct continuation is:-
11. B to Q R 3rd (ch) K to K sq
12. Castles P takes P
13. Kt to Q B 3rd B takes Q P
14. Kt takes Q P Q to K B 2nd
15. B to Q 5th K takes R
16. Kt to B 7th (ch) P takes P
17. B to Q 6th B to Q B 3rd
18. Q takes P (ch) Q takes Q
19. B takes Q K to B 2nd, and wins.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

The following well-contested little Game was played in May last, at the Adelaide Chess Club, between Messrs. H. CHARLICK and T. S. ADEY, the former yielding the large odds of the Queen's Rook.

(Roy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd

This is by no means so powerful as 4. P to Q 4th, which latter mode of play prevents the second player from setting up the defence of P to K Kt 3rd, followed by B to K Kt 2nd, as in the present game.

4. P to K Kt 3rd
5. P to Q 4th P takes P
6. Kt takes P K to K 2nd
This defence has been attributed to Mr. Paulsen, who adopted it successfully against Mr. Boden in the Bristol Tournament of 1861. It is, however, a much older introduction, having been frequently played by Mr. C. E. Ranken five-and-twenty years ago.

7. B to K 3rd Castles
8. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
9. P to K 5th Kt to K B 4th

Well conceived. The Queen's Pawn cannot be won with impunity.

10. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
11. Kt takes Q P B to K 5th
12. P to Q B 4th B takes K Kt P
13. R to K Kt sq Q to R 5th (ch)
14. B to B 2nd Q to R 6th
15. B to K 3rd Q R to Q sq
16. Q to Q 2nd B to K 5th
17. B to Q R 4th P to K Kt 4th

A somewhat unnecessary risk.

18. P to K B 5th Kt takes P
19. B takes Kt B takes B
20. Q takes P (ch) K to R sq
21. Kt to B 6th B to B 6th (ch)

Very ingenious. Properly followed up, this coup ought to have won the game in a few moves. If this little is a fair specimen of an Australian book-player's skill, we fear not a few of our English amateurs will suffer by comparison.

22. P takes B Q takes P (ch)
23. K to K 2nd B to Q 6th (ch)
24. K to B 2nd Q to Q 5th (ch)

As usual with Rook-players, the inevitable blunder comes sooner or later. By playing 24. Q to Kt 7th (ch), Black might have won right off the reel.

25. K to B 3rd B to K 5th (ch)
Tempting; but White, luckily, has a resource that renders the sacrifice abortive.

26. K to Kt 7th - K to Kt 7th
54. K to Kt 6th K to B 8th
55. Kt to K 3rd (ch) K to K 7th
56. Kt to K Kt 4th, and White wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

LA STRATEGIE.—We have received the new number of the *Stratégie*. Among other matter, it contains a lively and gossiping article, principally on English chess topics, from the facile pen of the veteran A. Delaunay.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. POTTER AND ZUKERTORT.—This match was begun on Tuesday last, the first game being won by Mr. Zukertort.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VICE-ADMIRAL FURBER.

Thomas Furber, Vice-Admiral retired, whose death is announced, entered the Navy eighty years ago on board the Undaunted, in which frigate, after assisting at the capture of Demerara and St. Lucia, he was wrecked on the Morant Keys, Aug. 27, 1796. He served afterwards in the Vanguard, flagship of Sir Horatio Nelson; and, in 1801, in the action off Copenhagen, had charge of the signals on board the Ardent. During the ensuing years Furber distinguished himself for his gallantry against French privateers, and in several cutting-out expeditions. In 1809, being then First Lieutenant of the Lively, he was sent home with the despatches relative to the fall of Vigo and St. Iago; and in 1824, after having held a Lieutenant's commission for three-and-twenty years, was appointed to the command of the Helicon sloop. At the period of his death, at the age of ninety-one, he had attained the rank of Vice-Admiral.

THE REV. G. E. MAUNSELL.

The Rev. George Edmund Maunsell, lord of the manor, patron, and Rector of Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire, died on the 29th ult., at 112, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea. He was born in 1816, the second son of Colonel Thomas Philip Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, M.P. for North Northamptonshire, by the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Cockayne, his wife, niece and co-heiress of the last Viscount Cullen, and was descended from an ancient Norman family, traceable, in Buckinghamshire, to the time of Henry II. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He married, first, 1846, Theodosia Mary, daughter of Sir John Palmer, Bart., of Carlton; and secondly, 1869, Matilda Anne Frances, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Francis Tollemache, by the former of whom, who died in 1868, he leaves one son, the Rev. Cecil Henry Maunsell.

DR. W. R. BAXTER.

W. R. Baxter, Esq., M.D., LL.D., died at Emsworth, Hants, on the 26th ult., aged sixty-three. At the outbreak of the Crimean War Dr. Baxter became senior regimental surgeon to a brigade of horse artillery, and was noted for his untiring devotion to his professional duties. At Constantinople he volunteered for service in the French army, at a time when typhus fever was making great havoc. Dr. Baxter was the author of several works, amongst others a "Treatise on Heart Disease" and a "Handbook of Chymistry."

The deaths are also announced of Maria, Lady Osborne, widow of the late Sir William Osborne, Bart., of Beechwood Park, in the county of Tipperary, having survived her husband little more than three months; of Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Paschal, a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, in his seventy-eighth year; of William James Home Logan Home, Esq., of Broomhouse, Berwickshire, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, at Simla, on Sept. 29; of William Dale Trotter, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st Durham Militia, at Bournemouth, on the 27th ult.; of Admiral Henry Shovell Jones-Marsham, of Hale Place, Kent, J.P., third son of the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, on the 26th ult., in his eighty-second year; of General Henry Colvile, in his eightieth year; of Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., at the age of seventy-eight; Mr. John Hamilton, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons; and of Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, formerly a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 17, 1871, of General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., late of The Grange, Farnham, who died on March 7 last, at No. 32, Grosvenor-gardens, Eaton-square, was proved on the 20th ult. by Dame Elizabeth Helen Grant, the widow, Francis Richard Grant, the nephew, and Alexander Shakespear, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator leaves all his property, including his share of certain estates in Scotland, to his wife for life, and gives her an absolute power of appointment over £2000, in addition to what she has power to appoint under settlement; at her death legacies are to be paid to some of his nephews and others; to the Edinburgh Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society (for Madras), the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, and the Medical Mission, Madras Presidency, £500 each; to the Ladies' Association for the Religious Improvement of the Remote Highlands, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, £300; to the Lawrence Asylum, Madras Presidency, £200; and the residue to his said nephew, Francis Richard Grant.

The will and codicil, dated Feb. 17, 1844, and May 19, 1868, of Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., late of Peover Hall, Cheshire, who died on Sept. 23 last, were proved on the 27th ult. by Dame Emma Mainwaring, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real, leasehold, and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

The will, with two codicils, dated May 26, 1859, April 1, 1863, and March 14, 1868, of Lieutenant-General Charles William Morley Balders, late of West Barhem, Norfolk, who died at No. 11, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, on Sept. 21 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Charles Morley Balders, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths a policy of assurance on his life for £3000 in the Metropolitan Life Office to his said son, and the residue of the personality to his wife, he also leaves to her for life or widowhood all his real estate; and at her death or second marriage it is to go to his son who shall first or alone attain twenty-one, his heirs and assigns; during the life estate of the widow such son is to have a rent-charge of £250 a year.

The will and codicil, dated July 7, 1859, and May 21, 1872, of Mr. George Heneage Walker Heneage, late of Compton Bassett, Wilts, who died on Sept. 21 last, were proved on the 14th ult. by Clement Walker Heneage, the son, and Henry George Sutton, the son-in-law, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000, his carriages and carriage-horses, and all his jewellery except the family diamonds; to his son Michael Walker Heneage £2000, and all his stock in the New Three per Cents; and to his youngest daughter Alice 200 gs., in addition to their portions under his marriage settlement; to Mr. Sutton, as trustee, 500 gs. free of legacy duty; to his grandson, Hugh Sutton, £500; and the residue of the personality to his eldest son, Clement, who also takes all the real estate under settlement, with the plate, books, family pictures, and diamonds, which are to go with the estates.

At a meeting of the synod of the Dublin diocese on Tuesday it was resolved to form a Church of Ireland Temperance Association.

Lord Derby and Mr. Forster, M.P., have intimated their willingness to accept the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, offered to them by the Town Council and magistrates of the Scotch metropolis.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS,
39, Charing-cross, London, S.W.

President—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
President—The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
This Society, which has aided upwards of 9000 men and women on their release from convict prisons, APPEALS for FUNDS to assist it in carrying on its work.

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S. WHITFIELD, M.P., &c. Hon. Secs.

L. T. CAVELL

By the Secretary, Major Tillbrook; or by Messrs. Ransom, Bouvierie, and Co., 1, Pall-Mall East, S.W.

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97b, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate room for Ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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